HOLIDAY GOODS.

121 & 123 State-st. Pwenty-second-st. and Michigan-av.

SUPERB

PERA & BRIDAL FANS, and Special Designs suitable for the Holiday Trade, very cheap.

French Jewelry, From the workshops in Paris; unequaled assortment in Gilt, Silver, Coral, Pearl, Jet, and Garnet Sets.

ver Belts, Necklaces, Bracelets, telaines, Combs, Scarf and Veil

The best Satin and Silk Embroid-ered Ladies' Ties that was ever of-fered in this city for 35 cents; they are retailed elsewhere at \$1.50. White Silk Handkershiefs, 25c,

0c, and up. Riegant Colored Border, 50c, and apward. Ladies' and Gents' Initial at 40c, worth 75c.

Pocket Books. An immense stock at 15c, 25c, 30c,

Soc, 75c, and \$1.

Very fine Books at less than one-half the usual price.

Fancy Christmas Boxes of Soap, Rich Hair Brushes, French Hand Eirrors, Perfumes, Combs, etc. Cashmere Bouquet Soap at 9c.

Gloves.

Our Joseph Kid Gloves, 2-button, at 95c per pair. Our Gloves, from 2 to 10 buttons, done up in dozen or one-half dozen, to suit the purchas-er. Others are given for all that tear when first put in.

121 & 123 State-st.,

Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av.

Holiday Goods

Have unusually attractive goods this season. Hdkf., Glove, Collar, and Cuff Boxes, and Sleeve Buttons of Japanese make, of designs never before shown. Fancy and White Hemstitch Linen and Silk Hdkfs.; Silk Scarfs, Ties, and Mufflers; Silk Suspenders; Silk Umbrellas; Silk, Cotton, and Merino Fancy Hosiery; Gloves, Mittens, &c., &c.

A glance at this stock will satisfy you that so large and elegant a display of Furnishing was never before made.

At Popular Prices. 67 and 69 Washington-st.

The Public Have Found It Out !

30 PER CENT CLEAN OFF FROM

JOBBERS' PRICES! AT THE

BANKRUPT HOLIDAY BAZAAR. Over 3,000 Fine French Hair Switches at your own prices, to close out. Over 500 doz. Ladies' Fine Cotton Undergarments sacrificed regard-less of value.

Toys, Silk Handkrchiefs, Ties, Albums, &c., &c., and ower 5,000 useful and orns mental articles, at 30 per cent less than wholessie pri es. This immense stock must be closed out by January I. Remember, 81 East Madison-st. Opposite McVicker's Theatre.

CUTLERY. SPENCER CUTLERY.

FURS. MARTIN'S, 154 State-st.

NOW OFFERING At Prices Heretofore Unheard of, an Immense Stock of

GENUINE SHETLAND SEAL,

LONDON-DYED ALASKA SEAL BLACK MARTEN.

MINKS OF EVERY GRADE ROYAL ERMINE

FANCY FURS

Sell at Small Profits,

Mark our Goods Below all Competitors. T. MARTIN 154 STATE-ST.

LADIES' MINK SETS, LADIES' MINK SACQUES LADIES' SEAL SETS, LADIES' SEAL SACQUES

AT LOW PRICES. 220 and 222 MADISON-ST

Sweet, Dempster & Co.

216 & 218 MONROE-ST.



MROVER & BAKER'I

NEW IMPROVED

SHUTTLE ETITCH

SEWING MACHINES ARE THE VERY BEST IN USE.

Liberal terms to Agents and the Trade.
Price L'st and Teru a on application.
Address GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., MONEY CAN BE MADE

OCEAN NAVIGATION. STAR BALL LINE.

Brook yn, N. Y.
For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janerio, calling at St. Johns, Porto Rico.
NELLIE MARTIN, 2,000 tons, Jan. 23, at 1 p. m.
JOHN BRAMALL, 2, 500 tons, Pet. 23, at 1 p. m.
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons, March 23, at 1 p. m.
When the 23c of the mohif fails on Sunday, stemmers sail the day previous. These steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest improvements, having first-chas peasenger accommodations. class passenger accommodations.
For freight and passage, at refuced rates, apply to
J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents.
54 Pine st., New York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. Thu General T. ansa lantic Company's Mail Steamshi, stween New York and Havre, is remode a, so. of islendid vesses on this isvorter route for the Cont s. t (being more southerly than any other), will sail fro its No. 50, contribitors, as follows: FRANCE, Trutelle. Satu-day, Jan. 8
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine);
First cable, \$100 and \$120, according to accome on odation;
accome caste, \$7.; taird, \$100. Return tickets at reduced
state. Sternage \$20, win ausperior accommonations, including all necessaties without artra charge. Steamers
marked that do not carry according passengers.

LOUIS DEIGEBIAN. Agent, 55 Broadway, N. Y.

National Line of Steamships. EW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOO

AMERICAN LINE

REDUCED RATES LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN,

And all ports in Great Britain and the Continent.
J. H. MILNE, Western Agent,
125 Laballe-st., corner Madison Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

SOMERRET. Western.

GREAT WESTERN, Windham.... Wedureday, Dec. 18

GREAT WESTERN, Windham... Wedureday, Dec. 19

Cabin Passage, 27c; Infermediate, 26: Steerace, 26.

Excursion tuckets, 210. Apply at clear Frequent payad
Lake Shore & M. S. K. R. GED, MCDP/NALD, Agent. BIRD .

BIRDS SINGING BIRDS, TALKING PARKOTS, and other Fancy Birds. Gold-Fish and Aquaris Tasks—all suttable for presents at FRED KAEMPFERS, 127 South Clark-st.

FURS! Elegant Jewelry!

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, ESPECIALLY FOR THE

HOLIDAYS! 98 STATE-ST.,

Headquarters

No Advance. STILL

Retailing at Wholesale Prices

NEW NUTS. Brazils, per B.

Filberts, per B.

Filberts, per B.

Wainuts, per B.

Almonds, per b.

Fire Table Raisins, per B.

Valencia Raisins, per B.

Layer Raisins, per bo.

Layer Raisins, per bo.

Layer Raisins, per bo.

Layer Raisins, per bo.

Fires, new, per B.

Fires, new, per B.

Preserved Ginger, per jar

Fine Mixad Candies, per B.

Peaches, 6-B cans, extra fine, per de

Taploca, flake, best, \$\varpsi\$ lb.

Split Peas, best, \$\varpsi\$ lb.

Chow Chow, Cros e & El ckwell's, quarts.

Maccaroni, per lb.

Vermeeeli, per lb.

Sods Crackars, best, \$\varpsi\$ lbs for.

Mackerel, 15-lb kits.

Sugar, Clarified, New Orieans, per lb.

Sugar, Grannlated, per lb.

Sugar, "A" per lb.

Sugar, Cut Losf, per lb.

Sirup, Crystal Drips, 5 galion kegs.

TEAS. FLOUR.

Minnesota Spring Wheat, best, per brl.... White Winter Wheat, per brl..... Minnesota Patent, best, per brl...... The above goods delivered in all parts of the city fre f charge. Weight and quality guaranteed.

J. HICKSON, 167 South Clark-st., Between Madison and Monroe.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. Musical Gifts for Christmas! Musical Gifts for New-Years!

Gems of English Song | Seventy-five of the best songs extent, collected in a handsome clems of English Song | Seventy-five of the best songs extent, collected in a handsome volume of 232 (music size) pages.

With elegant gilt binding, 54, in cotch, 33, mg, 54, in cotch, 33, mg, 54, in cotch, 33, cotch size pages. Gems of English Song lines, \$4. In co.

Uniform in style, price, and binding with the above plendid book, we have other books of "Gems," Ger-sen, S ottish, and Sarred; also of the best Irish felouses, and the choicest Operatic Songs.

CHRISTMAS CAROLS. By Howard. 33 cents.
ANTHEM. There were Shepherds. Millard. 75 cents
MERKY CHRISTMAS. Plano plece. Wilson. 60 cents

Rejoice the hearts of the Old Folks with Centennial Collection for Old Folks' Concerts. 40 cts. By E. Tourjee. Gladden your Sabbath-School by introduct SHINING RIVER.

Order the above books of any of the principal music ealers, or by mail (inclosing retail price) of LYON & HEALY, Chicago. OLIVER DITSON & CO., CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., Boston. 711 Broadway, New York

NEW BOOKS

"A great desideratum in American Laterature

THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW All Articles are Original! Now is the Time to Subscribe!

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: Liberal commissions paid,
111 William-st., New York
S. BARNES & CO., 113 and 115 State-st., Chicago.

*At All the Bookstores AN AMERICAN IN ICELAND. . \$2.50.

LOCKWOOD, BROOKS & CO., Publishers, 381 Washington-st., Boston. Mailed on receipt of price.

" The Hit of the season." -- N. Y. Tribune. At All the Bookstores. SILHOUETTES AND SONGS. \$3.00. LOCKWOOD, BROOKS & CO., Publishers. 381 Washington-st., Boston.
For sale by all Booksellers, or sent by mail on receipt of Leice.

67 & 69 Washington-st.,

Have the largest stock of Me-

Ever offered at retail in the city.

In all grades of Plain and Fan-

cy Merino, Cotton, Wool, and

In Lined and Unlined Cloth Kid and Calf Skin. Extra fine fine MITTS in light, medium, and heavy weights. A full line of Dent, Treffouise, and Courvoisier Kid Gloves in one and two buttons. All of above goods at lowest prices.

Fancy F nbroidered. Initial and Silk, for Neck and Pocket.

ties" in Ties and Neck-wear for Ladies.

Fancy Hosiery in all the Newest Designs and Shades, at

FRENCH'S, Corner State and Monroe-sts., OPPOSITE PALMER HOUSE. HOLIDAY BOOKS.

"The Best of Christmas Cheer!" LEE & SHEPARD'S

NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOKS!

"A Gem for the Household." BALLADS OF HOME Edited by Geo. M. Baxer. Uniform with "Ballads of Beauty." 4.o. 40 in.l page illustrations. Cloth, gilt. "NEARER, MY GOD, TO THEE."

By Sarah Flow r Adams. With full-page and initial illustration, by Miss L. B. Humparay. Small 6to. Cloth, gilt. \$2.00.

Oliver 75 15' Latest.
GOING WEST; Or. The Perils of a Poor Boy. 16mo. Illustrated. Being the first volume of a new series, to be known as "The Great Western Series." \$1.50

Elijab Re'logg's "Contennial" Story. BROUGHT TO THE FRONT Or, The Young Defenders. By Elijah Kellogg. Cloth. Blustrated. \$1.25. One of the most captivating books of ac

THE GREAT BONANZA. Illustrated Narrative of Adventure and Discovery in Gold Mining, Silver Mining, Among the Rafismen. In the Oil Regions, Whating, Husting, Fishing, and Fight-ing. by Odver Optic, R. M. Ballantino, Capt. Chas. W. Hell, and others. With 200 lilustrations. 4to. In black and gold. \$2.00. A book that will make any pair of bright eyes glisten.

THE FOUR-FOOTED LOVERS by Franc Albertson. Containing: 1. Bossy and Bonny. 2. Squirrel Mischnef. 3. Sunn's Adventores. 4. Squir-rel Wooing. One elegant 46 volume. Illustrated by Miss L. B. Humphrey. Cloth. \$1.50. "Peril and adventure thrillingly portraved."
RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

, United States Socret Service Adventure. By W H' Thomes, author of "The Go'd Hun or's Adventures." The Bushrangers," etc. Svo. Cloth, galt. Illustrated. \$1.30. Sophie Mar's Lates'.
THE ASBURY TWINS. by Sophie May, author of "Lit tle Pruit," etc. A com-panion volume to "Our Holen" and "The Doctor's Daughter," by the same author. 4to. Illustrated. \$1.75.

Stories for the Chim ey Corner. IN DOORS AND OUT. By William T. Adam: (Oliver Optio. A choice collec-tion of Demestic Stories. Fully and hands, mely illus-trated. 12mo. Cloth. 81.75. For sale by all Bookvellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the publishers. LEE & SHEPARD, Agents, Boston. CONFECTIO . ERY.

SEE THE FINE Christmas Tree

Magnificently Ornamented, now on exhil tion in the window of KRANZ S Con-fectionery Store, SO State-st., TO BE GIVEN AWAY Every one purchasing a pound of our choice Candy, receives a ticket entitling them to a chance in the tree, which will be drawn Wednesday Eve. Dec. 22 at 8 o'clock.

The lucky number will be published in the manner appears.

riing papers. WEATHER STRIPS. ARCTIC WEATHER STRIPS Beat them al.' Put on for 5 cents per foot.

OUTHET & PRATT,

Office, 160 LaSaile-st.

The Verdict of the German Masters in favor of the

Hallet, Davis & Co.

il congress of the great German masters rela claims of the HALLET, DAVIS & CO. Pianos

Academy,
ET. SOUBRE, Director Belgium Boyal Academy,
H. CONRAD SCHLEINITZ, President Leipsic Co. B. F. WENTZEL, P. of casor Leipsic Conservatory E, LASSEN, Conductor Boyal Opers, Saxony, GUS, REICHARD, Ch. Musical Director, Prus

Gourt,
H. SARO. Musical Director, Prussian Court.
ERNST EUDORFF, Professor Berlin Royal Ac
And Two Hundred others. CHICAGO, June 7, 1875.
The undersigned, Director of the Chicago Music College, would state that I recognize in the foregoin arms the highest modern crisicism and the higher modern authority in music, and that, from years of experimental knowledge and use of the Piano in question, would approve the foregoing testimonial as in

W. W. KIMBALL Sole Northwestern Agent, CORNER STATE & ADAMS-STS.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

FOR 1876. A great Presidential Campaign will soon commence That struggle will determine whether the Governmen of the United States shall continue to be administered

by the party which press red it from dismambermen or by the men who endeavored to desicoy or refused to help save it, in order that Slavery might be main help save it, in order that Slavery might be main-tained.

Those who desire the Republican party to remain in power cannot more efficiently contribute to that end than by increasing the circulation of This Chicasoo Traisung in their neighborhoods. Among the leading R-1 u.lican newspapers none takes a higher rank or will wield a more potential influence in the next Pres-deutial Campaign. Every intelligent citizen wall find it indispensable for the facts and arguments it will contain.

On the leading measures before the public, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNS holds the following views, believing A Reform of the Currency, making it as stable and good as gold and silver, without injury to the leader classes.
 Bounton of direct State, and indirect National

2. House Lon of direct Base, and market.

7. A. Alon.

6. E. Outomy and Retrenchment in Public Expenditures; no Bounties of Substitutes of Public Money's for Private Schemes, or Payment of Recen Losses out of the National Treasury.

6. An anonest maintenance of Public Credit, and Condomination of Reputhation in any form or suspection.

6. State Control and Supervision over Common Carliers and Corporate Monopouts, not to oppress them, but to protect the people.

6. Expo. tres and Punishment of all Official Corruption and Franks on the Revente.

8.6(4)6." 7. Honest and Fit Men for all Offices—giving good Unionists preference over former Secessionists.

8. Sovereignty of the Union in all Astronal Maters; Seate legats and Independence in an Local Maters; Seate legats and Independence in an Local Material

9. Ricction of President by direct vote of the Peo-ple, without the clumsy and dangerous inferrention of Lit. Cional Colleges, which may some day cause a Civil War.

10. A Constitutional Amendment prohibiting a di-vision of the Fublic-School Funds of any state for Sectarian Purposes.

The Political Department is but one of the many ex-cellent features of The Tribung, on which is based its claims as a superior

FAMILY AND HOME PAPER. As a newspaper it has few equals in the United States. Its Home and Foreign Correspondence, Literary and Miscelianeous Departments, are exceedingly rich, instructive, and entertaining, and the Agricultural Department, eminently practical, contains matter always seasonable, and suited to direct application to the active operations of the Farmer. In the Department Field and Stable is given valuable information to the diseases and care of live stock, the contributions of the Farmer. as to the diseases and care of live stock, this contrib-uted by a Veterinary Surgeon of skill and experience, who will answer all questions saked by correspondents. THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is not dated in advance of its publication, but contains the depatches and news up to Wednesday morning, the date of issue. Before subscribing for any other paper send for specimen copy of THE WEERLY TRIBUNE (sent free),

and examine it.

Terms of Subscription.

WEEKLY TRISCES.
Stagle copy.

Description.

Stagle copy.

S pos. paid, 1 year. \$13.00
Sunday Edition, double shoet, postpaid, 1 year. \$3.00
Tri- Weekly, postpaid, 1 year. \$3.00
Address This TriBunk Company,

S. H. HARRIS FIRE and BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFES VAULT DOORS AND BANK WORK. Parties needing work of this description are respectably requested to make examination of stock at Factor

23 & 25 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT. FOR RENT. FOUND-WHO LOST IT? A No. 1 Store, 205 South Clark-st., with Shelving for Clothing. Good Vaulta. By J. M. MARSHALL, 97 Clark-st, FOR SALE.

lvory, Pearl, Wood, Russia Leather, Bronze, Papier Mache, and Glass Fancy Goods. AT RETAIL AT CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S,

118 & 120 Monroe-st.

DIAMONDS, JE WELRY, &c.

WE SHALL OFFER GREAT INDUCEMENTS DUR-

CHRISTMAS

Table Silver,

Beautiful Articles in Jewelry

FRENCH CLOCKS AND BRONZE ORNAMENTS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS. DIAMONDS!

Set in Finger Rings, Studs, Ear-rings, Crosses, Lockets, &c., \$25 and upward. Our light expenses and greatly increased trade, added to our importing and manufacturing facilities, enable us to repay our nurserous friends and natrons for going a little out of the way to visit us.

No trouble to show our beautiful stock. GILES, BRO. & CO.,

266 and 268 Wabash-av.

Unristmas BUY

ROSEBERRY & FALCH,

For the Next Ten Days, \$25,000 Worth of DIAMONDS.

FRISBIE & RAPPLEYE, SCRAP BOOK PICTURE

WANTED

And Boy to know they can find a large assortment of Scrap

Book Pictures, at O'Brien's,

208 WABASH-AV., Near corner of Adams-et,

J. L. HATHAWAY, HARD AND SOFT COALS. MAIN OFFICE AND DOCK:

OOR. MARKET & RANDOLPH-STS. Also Office and Dock, No. 1 North Market-st. Office and Yard, 711 West Lake-st. Down Town Office, 146 LaSalle-st. Orders from Country and City Solicited.

ARTISTIC TAILORING. 15 PER CT. DISCOUNT Vinter Overcoatings and Heavy Suitings fo and until January 1, 1876. Quality, Style, Fit, Durability. "Only so far as Dress springs from, and illustra baracter, can it be admitted to the realm of art," EDWARD ELY.

Wabash-av. cor. Monroe-st. BAKING POWDER. NOTICE D. S. THOMPSON'S MATCHLESS BAKING POWDER

The Proprietor challenges any MAN, MEN, or CO. to produce a better article. Send orders direct to the Manufactory, 288 Wabsahav, and mye 25 per cent. BUSINESS CARDS. GAS MACHINES

Of all kinds repaired by MATTHEWS & HOLT, and Gas Fitters, '5 Dearworn-st., Cu Gold Pen Manufactory

LITERATURE.

Socialism and John Stuart

Bonamy Price on Finance-The Amazon and Madeira Rivers.

Historical Atlas of Iowa--- A Palestine-Journey with the Late Henry Thomas Buckle,

Holiday-Book : The Fifth Edition of "Memories" --- Florida.

Poetical Selections by Whittier-Reminiscences of Constable and Gillies

Brazilian Turtles and Turtle-Butter-Rare Manuscripts Alligator-

Longevity of Brain-Workers---Book for the Indian Princes---Character in Caligraphy.

The Oxford Boianle Garden---Arctic Exploration---The Rainfall of 1875---Explorations in New Guinea.

LITERATURE.

SOCIALISM AND STUART MILL.
HANTELATIONS AND DESCUSSIONS. By JOHN STEARY
MILL. Vol. Pp. 24. New York: HENRY HOLE
& Co. 1875. Price, \$5.50. 4: Co. 1875. Price, \$1.50.
The last sentence but one in Mr. Mill's "Antobiography" describes his pursuits during the final three years of his life. It begins: "I have written various articles in periodicals, chiefly in my friend Mr. Morley's Fortnightly Review." The volume now before us is made up of the Fortnightly articles, and of a few others, notable among which are the five papers on land-tenure which are contained in the last fifty mages. In which are contained in the last fifty pages. Is addition to the articles on land and kindred themes, we find here reviews of Thornton's "Labor," in which is Mill's famous retraction of his wage-fund theory; of Taine's "De l'Intelligence"; of Grote's "Aristotle," and of Baer's "L'Avere e l'Imposta,"—" Property and Tasation"; and, finally, a paper on treaty obli-

the world. His works resemble in this rare quality Buckle's "History of Civilization," and Plutarch's "Lives"—that fount from which so pany famous men of every sort, from Pitt to caquin Miller, have drunk their inspiration. The strongest suggestion in this book—the one which lights up every page, and must force itself upon the attention of every reader—is, that the doctrine commonly known—or rather unknown—as Socialism, is of solid value, and that could be interested to the control of the country to the countr grave fact,—grave, but none the less a fact.
Facts, indeed, are not apt to be especially merry.
Since everything examped with the name
"Mill" passes as current coin with
many minds, this volume is likely to
spread the doctrines of Socialism where
they have never reached before. We discuss

many minds, this volume is likely to spread the decrance of Socialism where they have never ranched before. We discuss editornally classwhere some aspects of this question. We are here concerned simply with proving the fact of Mills Socialism. In doing this, we labor under an embarransment of riches. Studying the book with the aim of discovering the suthor's feeling on Socialism, we have marked page after page. Before quoting a few specimen proofs, it will be well to deline the main distinction between the two sets of doctrines known as Socialism and Communism. Mill says, in he "Political Economy" (I. p. 262): "The word Socialism, which originated among the Eschieb Communiers, and was assumed by them as a name to designate their own doctaine, is now, on the Continent, employed in a larger sense: not necessarily implying Communism, or the entire abolition of private property, but applied to any system which requires that the land and the instruments of production should be the property, not of individuals, but of communities or a sociations, or or the Government. Since this passage was written, the two words have diverged still more widely in meaning. Communists wish private property to be abolished, and all weshit to be held in common by small communities of persons, whose rights to the land and its produce shall be regulated as those of the village communities of lodia or Russia are; the State is to be abolished, and each Communism in the dissection of the poor. Communism in the dissection of the poor. Communism in the condition of the poor. Communism in the dissection of the poor. Communism in the condition of the poor. Communism in the dissection of the poor. Communism in the lates of private property to be a populated. And and its produce shall be regulated as those of the poor. Communism in the lates are the socialism. When the arisans of Paris forced the Nacional Assembly of 1948 to found instonal work-hope and subsidize co-operative associations, they were Communiste.

Now let in discharge our seaf-appoi

The higher principle . . . requires that a term abould to fired . . at the expiration of which (endowments) abould come under the control of the firsts, to be mon-field, or entirely changed, at its To this we may add the declarated below meets on page 249;

To this we may add the declaration concerning endowments on page 2:0:

The whole of them ought to be taken in hand by the nation, and theroughly reformed.

This is immediately explained to mean that "Their lands should either be managed for them by the state, or taken away altogether,"—the State paying them therefor, in the latter case, only if it chooses to do so.

Mr. Mill asserts broadly (p. 24) that the State "owes" an elementary education to the "entire body of those who cannot pay for it," and "emperior education" to the most promiving poor. While is is true that self-interest, an enlightened some interesting a markedly Socialistic. We read again (p. 229): "On all [monopolized articles], the State has an asknowledged right to innit the profires"; and find deduced from this the legitimacy of fixing farce and freights, and the propriety of which hereafter.

LNOTICE

AMERICAN OKS! ERS & CO., SATURDAY SALE MAS SALE

GLASSWARE. S AND CASKS S AND CASKS RANTE WARE ROCKINGHAM WARE, LE CUTLERY. REGULAR TRADE SAIR

GOODS GOODS. POMEROY & CO. DEC. 17, at 9:30 o'clock AR WEIGHLY SALE New and Second-hand

TITURE TIVELY LAST DAY'S ON SALE

ADISON-ST. on at 2 o'clock. CHROMOS. 18, AT 10 A. M., AT OUR

INE COLLECTION

FAMILY BIBLES 84 and 86 Randolph ... GORE & CO., DEC. 18, AT 91 O'CLOCK, G. Crockery, llow and Rocking-and Glassware. 10% o'clock, STOCK OF

D FURNITURE

. Parior and Chamber Seis of Wardrobes, Book-Cases, Zasy p-Chairs, Hair-Cloth and Capers, Hall Trees, Marble and Wood Slat Springs, Mattresses, Prive iow-Cases, Piance, Safes, Missi saels, and Wool Carpets, etc. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. INGEE & CO., AY, at 10 a. m., at our Store, 22 dison-st., near Market-st., d peremptory Sale of arlor, Dining-Room, and Office Furniture Office Furnita

For, Tables, Secretaries, Bootes, and a large line

TRESTS,

tof Hair, Husk, and other

TRESSES,

AL MERCHANDISS,

erve to pay cash advances, al
Mortgage Sale of

OUSEHOLD FURNITUES,

Gookery, Glassware, Som

LANO.

oice Oil Paintings,

sign sed Native Artists,

er made on Consignments,

given to Outside Sales.

(S. DINGEE 2 CO.

AY GOODS LIDAY

ND BIBLE

Two thirds Value. No. 208 State NCLAI. LATIO ALL-ST. made in a single interference is an extraord rily \$5 can realise as low as \$1 can be asse-results can show a pro-

of orvestion, sent free by DR & CO., Bankers, 11 Wall-st., M. CELEBRATED the

which concern us are the following: aim, for the benefit of the State, the int taxation of the future unearned increase land, reserving to owners the quishing their property to the State at the which it may have acquired at the ti-principle may be adopted by the Legia

Lands belonging to the Crown, or to public or to charitable and other endowments, to be visitable for the same purposes . . . as well the improvement of the dwellings of the worksees : and no such land to be suffered . . All ands now waste to be retained ional uses.

III. All ands now wasts ... to be retained mathonal mass.

Toobtain for the Siste ine power to take possession of all natural objects or urithful concitions attached to the soil, which are of historical, attine, or artistic interest.

may be said that these extracts only show Mill adhered to the Socialist faith on the Sister of Sister hably only the dmike to all sectarian or door designations, which is so strongly arreading to the mass of the same bloomshy." has prevented to the same to the same to boldly reseed and so warmly defended in this book not but be aread. There are many agitators one of them working for the right, some of m for the wrong who will thok, as they to Mill's preaching the gospel of Secialism before his death, of the fable that the organisations his sweetest song.

FINANCE.

CORRENCY AND BANKERS. By BONAMY PRICE. Pp. 176.

New York: D. Appieton a.Co., 1876.

Discovering a lie on the thile-page of a book does not incline a reviewer to favorable criticism; but Mesers. Appleton & Co. unfortunately s general custom to presd in excuse for this late. Books gotten out during the last two the of a year are almost always dated ahead months of a year are almost always dated shead to the next year, probably with some foolish idea of deluding purchasers into thinking that the work is just out after it has been on the market for some months. In the case of the monthly magazines, this costom leads to their appearing from ten days to two weeks before they should; and, in that of the illustrated weekles, it has been carried to such a ludicrous extent that they are published from seven to

weeklies, it has been carried to such a ludicrous extent that they are published how seven to tan days in advance of their date. In the interests of common honesty and the future hibbiophile, this practice should be stopped.

Price's "Currency and Banking" is a good book to read in conjunction with Bagebot's "Lombard Street." The two, with Sumner's "History of American Currency" and E. G. Spaulding's history of the legal-tender issues, ought to suffice to make a man really that almost mythical creature known as "the intelligent voter," so far as finance is concerned.

This book consists of three chapters, on metallic currency, paper currency, and "What is

to any fairly-intelligent person who wishes to know a good deal more about finance than the everage Congressman does.

HISTORICAL ATLAS OF IOWA.

A. T. ARDREAS ILLUSTRATED HATCHCAL ATLAS OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

THIS STATE OF IOWA. Published by the Andreas Atlas Company, Chicago.

This volume is undoubtedly the most thorough and elaborate of the kind ever issued in the United States. It comprises elegantiv-cugraved maps of every county in Iowa, on such large scale that not only the townships and sections are designated, but the parts of sections, owned by individuals, are inducated, and the name of the owner of each tract in each township is given; so that, in short, the work in this regard is not only an index of the real-estate owners of Iowa, but gives the location of each real-estate owners of Iowa, but gives the location of each real-estate owners. I hads. In like manner, from actual surveys, the timber-lands and water-courses in each section are shown by the county-maps; and such is the particularity with which the details have been elaborated, that the site of every church, schoolhouse, mill, blacksmith-shop, and farm-house, in each township, is marked. No less in detail is the topography of each township indicated,—the swamp-lands, bluffs, and cost-lands and quarries, being accurately shown, with the range, fown, and section. The Atlas contains plate of every town and city is the State, giving the original plate, and all subsequents additions and autorisions, with the name of every street, and the numbers of the blocks and lots. Besides these, the Atlas contains geological and olimato-logical maps, and a series showing the natural drauage-system of the State.

The maps, which are executed in the finest thyle, are accompanied by elegant letter-press, giving the history and natural resources of each country; and the whole is supplemented by the most comprehensive and thorough listery of the State, yet published. This dates from the first settlement, in 1842, and comprises a history of the Black-hawk War, th

and binding are equal to those of the finest imported presentation-hooks.

A PALESTINE JOURNEY WITH BUCKLE.

THORISM MEMORIES; OR, TRANKI AND DROUGHTON IN THE THE THE THE HARM PROPERTY WITH THE THE THE HARM THORISM BUGGE, BY JOHN S. BY JOHN S

"the beautiful city" of the piain.

In the volume which we now have from Mr.

Stnart-Giannie, resoluteeances of that four, and of the conversations held with Mr. Buckle, are given to the reader. Yet these occupy only a small portion of the book, as the author has his own very positive and importunate theories. Mr. Stuart Glennie is called an idealist, but we should rather say he is despetately striving to reach that high level, and fails from lack of vigor and breadth of reasoning. He is extremely segressive and pertinscious,—characteristics that must be united with a community intellect to be tolerable. This last he clearly has not, for he is baffed in the attempt to report himself intelligible. His language is involved and obscure to a painful degree, and there is no surer sign of confused and ill-disciplined thoughts.

Throughout the volume, his arguments are di-

volume.

One great object which Mr. Stuart-Glennie has in the publication of this book is to prepare the way for a more ambitious work on "The Modern Revolution." It is his belief that he has originated a Law of Thoughet that will prove to be the Rational or Ultimate Law of History, and in the present introductory volume he "leads the reader up to this Law through the consideration of those facts" which guided him to its discovery.

A HOLIDAY BOOK. Memories: A Stony of Graman Love. Translated from the German by Groupe P. Deroy. Pp. 172 Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 1875. Price, St. Somebody with a taste for out-of-the-way statistics has calculated that only one out of every 8,500 books published reaches a eccond edition and that but an infinitesimally-tiny fraction of

quent testimonial to the value of a book when its firth edition appears. Already 4,000 copies of Mr. Upton's exquisite English wording of this exquisite bit of German have been sold; and now the fifth thousand is rapidly leaving the publishers' shelves. This is an edition de luze publishers' shelves. This is an edition de turze of what may fairly be called an old favorite,—for the age of books is reckened by readers, not by days, and, while this translation counts but a year of existence in point of time, it can number its readers by the thousand in the past,—and we hope in the future. The thread of the story has already been given in these columns, and we do not deal in twice told tales. Suffice it to say, that this is a tale which may be thruce read with pleasure, and that the translator has not only followed the letter, but has caught the spirit, of the German. His work has just been amounced by a piratical firm in England. In the case of two countries insufficiently civilized to have an international copyright theft is the sincerest fistery. Only good books are stoleu. The commission takes the place of cash. "Memories" is a poem in proce. The restful story, fitly put forth on gilledge, ret-lined pages, is a thing of beauty. If it were in the pianest of print and on the thinnest of paper, it would still inherently be a joy forever.

FLORIDA: ITS SCENERY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF CHARLESTON, NAVANNAR, APOUSTA, AND AIREN; A CHAPTER FOR CONSUMPTIVES; VARIOUS PAPERS ON FRUIT-CULTURE; AND A COMPLETE HANDROOM AND GELDS, BY SUBERY LAKEN. With Numerous Illustrations, 12mo., pp. 286, Philadelphi: J. B. Lispencott & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, \$1.75.

Lasten. With Numerous Blustrations. 12mo, pp. 236. Philadelphis: J. B. Lispancott & Co. Dicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, \$1.75.

Presently the splash of an oar in a distant part of the apring sent a succession of sippies circling ever the pool. Instantly it broke into a thousand-foil prism. Every ripple was a long curve of variagated sheen. The fundamental buce of the pool when at rest were distributed into innumerable kelddoscopie dashee and brilliancies, the multitudes of fish became multitudes of animated gens, and the prismatic riphts seemed actually to waver and play through their translucent bodies, until the whole spring, a great blaze of sunlight, shone like an enormous fluid jewel, that, without decreasing, forever lapsed away upward in successive exhalations of dissolving sheems and glittering colors.

The stream, which, in its broader stretches, reflected the sky so perfectly that it seemed a riband of heaven bound in lovely doublings along the breast of the land, now began to narrow; the blue of heaven disappeared, and the green of the over-leaning trees assumed lis place. The fucent current lost all samblance of water. It was simply a distillation of manyshaded foliages, smoothly sweeping along beneath us, it was green trees, fuent, One felt that a subtle amalgamation and mutual give-and-take had been effected between the natures of water and leaves. A certain sense of peliucidness assemed to reache coolly out of the woods on either side of us; and the glassy dream of a forest over which we sailed appeared to send up exhalations of balms, and odors, and stimulant pungencies.

A writer who falls into costsaies like the above over a running stream, a bit of still water, a passage in a forest over which we sailed appeared to send up exhalations of balms, and odors, and stimulant pungencies.

A writer who falls into costsaies like the above over a running stream, a bit of still water, a passage in a forest over which we sailed appeared to send the stilled to over the course of his book, impart a us

The Amazon and Maderia Rivers: Skriches and Discriptions from the North Book of an Expressive By Frank Keller, Engineer. Now Edition, "Skill-sight liturations on Wood. Swy. pp. 210." Philadelpids: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The author of this volume is a man of virious and solid culture. A skilled engineer, as acute and enlightened observer, a polished writer, and a talented artist, he has brought to the construction of the literary work before us acquivatione and secomplishments that are sidon unused in a single craftsman of any kind. In 1867 he was commissioned by the Minister of Pablic Works at Rio de Janeiro to explore the Madeira River, and to project a railwood along its bank at the points where rapids interrupt the navigation. A previous expedition of a similar usture in the Province of Parana had proved his capacity, and given him valuable experience that rendered the latter appointment pevaliarly fixing.

In the accomplishment of his official duties connected with the exploration, Mr. Re ler carefinity noted the inhabitants, the veretation, the resources, and the industries, of the lands bordering the Amazon and the Madeira; and the required his intelligent scrutiny are thrown into the form of a sarrative which might be called a treatise on the region described, rather than the usual alsetch of travels. It is prepared secording to the strict system that prevails in all work performed by the well-trained laborar in departments of anisance, and a ms more to give tuil and exact in formation than to present an invising recital of advectures.

The introduction contains a compact seview of the situation of Brazil, of its climate, physical features, products, population, government, and religion. Folio sing this are charaters describing the journey from the de Janeiro to the region of the wirdin formatic in the Province of Amazon and Mato Grosse; the wild

to be shelled in the sheenys to replec himself intelligible. His language minorolved and obscurto a painful degree, and there is no surer sign of
confused and discingulated tongstat.

Thromebout the volume, his arguments for directed with intense verminor against the
Christian religion. Every sacred sook varied to
the Holy Land, wrough his feelings to the
his set pitch of averaion for a greed that he behis advantage without until evenings, that
the Holy Land, wrough his feelings to
his rected with intense verminors, that
the solid the pervasive influences
country without until evenings, that
that avoid the pervasive influences
a fath that he decated. In this intcreated of the light, from values they are should not server they are such beautiful or
agair as to excits comment. It is only because
the himself cannot be tolerabt, but would force
the being tunner there, obtraffing it to every opportunity, that we regard his theories, or, it
were better, said his method, with heaftliry.

It is more recorded, Mr. Stuart-Glennie was directly
and characted with a phisionate tenhely the
sand characted with sand the sand the sand the sand the
sand characted with sand the s tient and mioute. The peculiar texture of leaf, bark, fur, cloth, etc., is accurately represented. Such careful, elaborate work is not often seen in wood-cuts. A fault in some of the pictures is a too violent contrast between the lights and shades, which produces a patchy effect; yet they will, most of them, hear studying.

FORTICAL SELECTIONS BY WHITTIER,
SOME OF THERE CENTURIES, Edited by JOHN G.
WELLTIER, Limo, pp. 322. Boston: James B. Osgood & Co. Chicago: James, McClurg & Co.
Price, \$22.

There is a large public who, indifferent wheth-er or not it consulus their es ecial favorites, will selcome this collection of songs simply because it was compiled by Whittier. The man is so be-loved in America for his pure, true life, as it has been written out in his gentle, noble lyrics and idyls, that it will be esteemed a peculiar pleasure to discover something more of his individual tastes through his selections from the poetry of tastes through his selections from the poetry of
the past 300 years. These selections we are
told by him in the charming prefatory essay, indicate his preference; although, in deference to
the general verdict, he has cited some of the
famous pieces of the old versifiers, to the exclusion of later poems really nearer his choice.
It is interesting to mark the judgment that
Whitter passes upon the metrical suthers of the
past and the current century, in the course of
his introduction. "Thera can be little doubt,"
he remarks, "that the critical essayist of the
twentieth century will make a large advance
upon the present estimate, not only of Cowper
and Buins, but of Wordsworth, Coleridge,
Shelley, Kests, Browning, Tennweso, and Emerson." More than two-thirds of the space in his
volume is given to the poets ranging from
Wordsworth dawn to the present time and this son." More than two-thirds of the space in his volume is given to the poets ranging from Wordsworth down to the present time, and it is evident that he is more fond of the living eingers than of most who have gone before. The highest praise is given to the poetry of to-day, of which he says: "The poetry of the last quarter of a century, with a few exceptions, has been noteworthy for purity of thought and language, as well as for expressiones and religious feeting. The slues of our time is a free but profoundly reverent inquirer; it is rarely found in the seat of the source. If it does not always speak in the prescribed language of creed and formula, its utterances often give evidence of fresh communion with that Eternal Spirit whose responses are never, in any age or clima, withresponses are noter, in any age or clime, with-held from the devous questions."

The posses in the collection number about 570, and represent a little over 300 authors.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES BY CONSTABLE AVETS GIL-

Line. Edited by Richand Hunar Scoope, s. S., 13mo., pp. 354. New York: Scriener, Arms arong & Co. Price, \$1.59. The creaty Bric-a-Brac volumes will bose their reputation if more numbers as dull as this last one are issued. Archicalit Constable was so clever and conspicuous a Scotchman, and was associated, in his capacity of publisher and bookseller, with so many distinguished men of bookseller, with so many distinguished men of his time, that one would look for a good deal of interesting incident in the personal reminiscences. The expectation is disappointed in the extracts here presented. They are taken from the recent biography of Constable by his son, and, though connected with such names as Thomas Campbell, William Godwin, James Hogg, and Sheridan Knowles, do not make very lively reading. The recollections of Robert Pearse Gillies, an obscure author contemporary with Constable, are somewhat more entertaining. As a member of the literary gull of Edinburg, Mr. Gillies came in contact with actors, artists, and men of letters, and his observations upon them were penetrating and appreciative. A little more vivacity of manner would have made his penetictness popular, and himself, perhaps, a successful author.

HOUSEHOLD-ART.

HOUSEHOLD-ART.1

HOUSEHOLD ELSEASCHS: SUGGESTIONS IN HOUSEsold ART AND TASKETUL HOME-DECORATIONS. By
MIS. O. S. JONES and HESENT. WILLIAMS. Author
of "Window-Gardening." etc. 8vo., pp. 200. New
York: Henry T. Williams.
There are directions in this volume for constructing out of inexpensive materials a thousand tasteful ornaments for the embellishment of
rooms. Woman's lostinctive love of beauty inclines her to the art of what is termed "making
pretty things": and, when she consecrates this
art to the adornment of home, she may consider
it wo thy of a rational devotion. Beauty is useful; it refines as well as delights the beholder;
and, when a bit of it has been embodied in
some object on which the evec of the
household reet, a work of high utility has
been accomplished. It is encouraging to those
of limited means to learn what graceful and
charming effects can be created from the simplest articles, such as dried leaves, mosses, and
pieces of pine and pasteboard. Combine these
with taste, as Sir Joshus Revnotts mixed his
raints with brains, and the results may suffice
to render the humblest home attractive,—more
attractive often than the homes of the rich,
from whose sumptions appointments it is sohard to banish the vulgar atmosphere of money.

hard to banish the vulgar atmosphere of money.

ART GFMS.

ONE HUNDLED GEME FROM THE LONDOW ART JOURNAL:
BLUEFRATIONS OF THE BEST WORKS OF PARCES
PAINTERS. 4to. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New
York: Lee Shepard & Dillingham. Price, 85.

Who buys this work will get his momey's
worth. A hundred artist-proof eng avings are
not to be had for \$6; but a hundred fairly-good
wood-outs, bound in muslin and gilt, and offered
at that price, may be considered cheap shough.
These under not ce are copies of famous English
pictures, and, in the majoristy of cases, give a
right ides of the originals. They farm a pusity
table-book and an appropriate Curistmas-gift.

HAWTHORNE'S WORKS.

Twice-Told Tales. By NATHANNEL HAWTHORNE,
2 vols., 18 no. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.
Price, \$1.55 per volume.

Six volumes of this beautiful edition of Hawthorne's works are now ready for distribu-

Six volumes of this beautiful edition of Hawthorne's works are now ready for distribution. Their new and elegant dress is fresh within as well as without. The type is as clean and bright as the paper—not a break in a letter throughout. With such wissome exteriors and valuable contents, these little books must find a multitude of customers.

ABORIGINAL LEGENDS OF THE NORTHWEST, LINCENDS OF MUMICALY AND THE GLE NORTHWEST, LINCENDS OF MUMICALY AND ALLIER OF UNPUBLISHED WAIRS GILLARED ALONG THE UNCERTAIN, MISTICIANE DIVIDENCE TRADITIONAL YEOM HIS GOILE THESS. By F. J. LITTLE JOHN. STO., pp. 614. Allegan, Much.; Northwestern Bills and Publishing Company.

Mr. Littlejotha has made a verifable contribution to the historical literature of the Northwest.

times of the Mideira Valley; and the Mojos Indians of the former Jesuit Missions in Rolivia. An appear in related Mr. Keller's mode of conducting are surveys, and their b drographical and hyposometrical results. The scalishing presented on all topics to sched in the work are contour, and, we may believe, trustworthy.

No 'leafare in a replical country possesses the fasci aution of the virgin forest, and we read does ricitions of its singular chas me remarked by elequent travalers, with ever-reserved avidity.

This from the cages of Mr. Keller, will give and common are intercoven in the survey and common are intercoven in the survey and common are intercoven in the survey.

This from the cages of Mr. Keller, will give and muslim.

JUVENILES.

The present Amsurament and Instruction for an and worder filling man of entering one of the westernile and muslim.

JUVENILES.

The present is a state of both by the land of the westernile and muslim.

JUVENILES.

The present in the filling the companies on, which we work it falls on a glossy palm-leaf, or on a large bunch of purple orichid flowers. Splendid trunks, some of them from 20 to 30 feet in diameter, the lites and muslim, and the subminary likes supporting the dimensional supporting the dimensional purples of the light, from which they are sunt out by the neighboring givens of which the figuries of the light, from which they are sunt out by the neighboring givens of which the figuries of the light, from which they are sunt out by the neighboring givens of which the figuries of the light, from which they are sunt out by the neighboring givens of which the figuries of the light, from which they are wonted with the contrary of the figure of the light, from which they are sunt out by the neighboring givens of which the figuries of the light, from which they are sunt out by the proving which proper the catch a guild proving the contrary of the contrary of the figure of the light, from which they are sunt out by the contrary of the contrary of the contrary of the contra

The bave juscalles are all reprints from English editions, and fine specimens of the boliday-books issued for the little folks on the other side of the water. The mechanical part of their execution is admirably done,—the print, engravings, and bindings being of a superior order. The text is also, in each case, invirings. Either of the four books would delight an child under a dozen year of age, and be as wholesome as it is captivating.

POEM'S BY JEAN INGELOW.

THE SPERMED LADY; AND OTHER BOAMS. By JEAN INCOLOW, Author of "Songs of Seven," Sq. 8ve., pp. 69. Baston: Roberts Boe-hars. Chicago; Jansen, MicClary & Co. Price, \$3.80.

Mosers. Roberts & Brothers offer to their particles. old and respected house that sands it forth. It comprises the later poems of Jean Ingelow,— one of the favorite lyrists in the great English choir,—accompanied with choice illustrations and dainty accessories in the way of tinted paper, red-line borders, glided edges, and orna meuted covers. A fine a graving of the author—a gentle, sensible-faced woman—tile the frontspiece, and adda greatly to the value of the

EDOKS RECEIVED.

THE MODERN COOK: A PRESTRAIL GUIDE TO THE CULINARY ARE IN ALL ITS BARNOHES; ADAPTED AS WELL FOR THE LANGEST EXPERIMENTS AS FOR THE USE OF PRIVATE FARMILIES. BY CHARLES ELMS FRANCATELL, Pull to ins celebrated Carene, and Late Mailer d'Hetaland Chief Cook to. Her Majerty the Queen. From the Ninta London Edition. White 62 Hustrations. Swo, pp. 385. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Price, 57.

WIFE NO. 19; OR. THE STORY Of A LIFE IN BONDAGE: BRING AN EXPONS OF MORMONISM. BY ANY ELLEA YOUNG, Brigham Young's Apostate Wife. With Introductory Notes by John B. GOUDH and MARY A LIVERMONE, Illustrated. Smo., pp. 606. Hartford: Dustin, Glimore & Co.

CYMILLA MUDES. FIRST LOVE. BY MRS. HENRY WOOD, Author of "East Lynne," etc., Paper, Philadelphis: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Price, 35 cents. The Bunned Garney Tex. By Wischell W. M. REYNOLDS. Paper. Publishelphis: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Price, 50 cents.

THE PRINCED GRANNING. BY WING THE WILLOUT. By Mrs. HENRY WOOD, Paper. Publishelphis: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Price, 35 cents. Palkway By Mrs. HENRY WOOD, Paper. Philadelphis: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Price, 35 cents.

MARKHING BUNKATH YOUR STATION. By Mrs. HENRY WOOD, Paper. Philadelphis: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Price, 25 cents.

APPLES OF GOLD: AN ILLUSTRATED WERKLY FOR THE YOUNGEST BRADERS. VOI. V. 8VO., pp. 203. Boston: The Angencian Tract Soucity.

THE RIVERS OF DEALMY: AND OFFER POZERS. By G. E. O., Author of "Thurts and Other Pocess." Issue, pp. 91. Borden: Lee & Sheppard. New York: Lee, Shephard & Dillingham.

THE RIVERS OF DEALMY: CAND OFFER POZERS. By G. E. O., Author of "Thurts and Other Pocess." Issue, pp. 91. Borden: Lee & Sheppard. New York: Lee, Shephard & Dillingham.

THE RIVERS OF MEALMY: AND OFFER POZERS. By G. E. O., Author of "Thurts and Other Pocess." Issue, pp. 91. Borden: A person of "Thurts and Other Pocess." Issue, pp. 93. Borden: A person of "Thurts and Other Pocess." Issue, pp. 94. New York: Lee, Shephard & Dillingham.

Vernin, Avidor of "Twenty Thomand Leagues Under the Son," etc., etc. Translated from the French by W. H. G. Kingston, 12mo., pp. 304. New York: Switcher, Armstrong & Co., Price, 33. Boston are orner Fraction, Tax Young Description, By Ellips 14. Krillogo, Author of "Elm Isingd Stories," etc., Cliusariated, 16mo., pp. 328, Beston: Lee & Shepard & Dillips 14. Krillogo, New York: Lee, Shepard & Dillips 15. Sec., Sec

Lee's, Shepard. New York: Lee, Shepard & Dillingham.

Lake'roe Lidbart. Nos. 25—37. St. George and St. Michael. By George MacDonald. Chicage: Domneidy, Loyd & Co. Price, 20 cents.

POUR-NOTES; OR, WALKING AS A FINE ART. By Almand Barron. "Q 'limo, pp. 330. Wellingford, Conn.; Wellingford Printing Company.

Lessure Hour Little. By 'Theo. Get. Iomo, pp. 330. New York: Heary Hoit & Co. Chicago: Junea. McGlung & Co. Price, 61.25.

PROM HEAVEN TO NEW YORK: OR, THE GOOD HEARTS AND THE BROWN-Sight Fronts: A Page Founded of "Erring Yet Noble," etc. P.per. New York: Marray Hill Publishing Company.

Calmacane "Special Picading" by Bidney Lonks:

"The Adonement of Learn Duncia," here V., by
Mrs. E. Lynn Linton; "Famishing Portuga;" "At the Od Pinattion," Two Papers,
I., by Sobert Wilson; "Our Monthly Gossal;" "Literature of the Day," A new
volume commences with this number; and the publishers amounce, as special features for 18.6: 1.
A series of illustrated articles entitled "The Contury; Is Fruits and Its Pescival," which will present a summary of the progress of civilization and advancement in the arts and extence since the Revolution, together with a complete history and des ripiton of the Criterinal Fixind tion, fully illustrated.

2. A series of illustrated articles descriptive of life, travel, and selventure in the United States, Indit.

Sweder, Holland, Spain, Peru, and Japan. 3. A series of essays on "Education in Europe and America." by Frod. James Morgan Hart, author of "Garman Universities." 4. A series of extravel, and "The Extern Shore of Maryland." by the Rev. Robert Wilson. 5. Mrs. E. L. Linton's serial, "The Adonement of Learn Dandas." 5. Articles on "Triet So. felty, P. at ind Present," by Mrs. Elescen Harding Davis; "Hallan Folk Lore," by Frod. 7. Connement of Learn Gustalin, by Constant Process of Maryland." by the Rev. Robert Wilson. 5. Mrs. E. L. Brochers, New York, Comment of Agnates, Garding Process of the Republic Large, "Dr. Process of Marylands of Process of Marylands of Process of Marylands of Marylands of Marylands of Marylands of Marylands," by Carlos F. Richards on; "The Process of the Exact Soience," by Mrs. (Concluded, by E. A. P. Barrands—H. Process of Marylands, by Constant, Concluded, by F. A. P. Barrands—H. Wallands of Marylands, by Carlos F. Richards on; "The Forty of Service Process of the Exact Soience," Concluded, by F. A. P. Barrands—H. Marylands—H. Marylands—H.

so English woman, Lady Augusta Neel dauga-ter of the Earl of Albemaris, and author of sever-al popular booss.

"Memoirs of M. Thiers," on which he is now engaged, will fill sixteen volumes. The next great English writer to be honore

by the publication of a concordance to his works is Chaucer. The Chaucer Society will soon Miss Yonge's new book, "The Young Alcides,"
will attempt to modernize, somewhat after the
faction of Miss Thackeray's fairy tales, the
labors of Herenica. print the work.

The second small of the Galaxy for 1875 will be by William Black. It is called "Madean Violet." The scene is laid partly in London and partly in the Highlands. Within the first ten days after the publication of Mary Murdoch Mason's novel of "Mee Madden," reviewed in THE TRIBUSE of the 4th area, 700 copies were sold.

A new edition of Charles Lever's works will be inseed by Messer. Routledge & Co. in January. It will range with the "Knebworth edition" of Rulwer-Lytton and the "Charles Decleas edition" of that novelest and will be called the "Harry Lorrequer edition."

The right of publishing the official caralogue of the Centennial Exhibiton has been captured for 200,000 by John E. Nagle & Co., of Puiladerbia. The catalogue will form four volumes of 300 pages each, to be soil for 25 cents each part. The modis, it is supposed, wilcome from the forty-eight pages of advantagements which the publishers have the right to insert.

Mr. Browning's "Inn Alaum" is criticized unmercifully by some of the English weakles. The Academy away "It has for the theme's wigar, repulsive, and improbable story," the conclusion of which leaves a "mere impression of diagnet

Mesers. Roberts & Brothers offer to their patrons, with the compliments of the season, an elegant volume, worthy in every respect of the cold and respected house that sends it forth. It

PAMILIAR TALK.

BRAZILIAN TURTLES AND TURTLE BUTTER. One of the most abundant and useful animals of tropical South America is the turile, which visids to the patires a large supply of food in its fiesh and its eggs. So eagerly and inces-santly has the animal been hunted for many years that, great as are its oumbers at the present time, they have susceptibly diminished within quite recent period, and the day seems not far distant when it may be altogether exterminated. According to Mr. Franz Keller, there are five species of turtles living on the Amazon and its affluents, the largest and most valuable of which is called the tartaruga. The market price of this species has doubted during the last ball. dozen years, showing that it is growing gradu-

ally more scarce. It is hunted at all seasons, and the annual slaughter is enormous. In the mouth of September the turtles visit the sandy shoals of the rivers to deposit their eggs, and are then assembled in incredible numbors. So blind are they to all danger while engaged in providing for the perpetuation of their species, that they cally become a prey to the hupter, who has only to turn as many upon their cacke as he has a mind to, and afterwards dispatch them at his lesure. At a single point, Praia de Tamundua, on the Madeira River, 3,000 or 4,000 turties are regularly caught in each laving-season, besides those, amounting to many hundreds, that are taken by passing cances for impediate consumption, or to be kept as live

immediate consumption, or to be kept as live stock.

The turtle, with wonderful rapidity, dies a large hole in the saud, a foot and a half deep, wherein it lays from 100 to 201 eggs. So great is the turong of builders intent upon the same were and eager for an opportunity, that the nexts already made are often broken up and their contents scattered about. Yet the depredations that the turies unwittingly practice upon each other are as nothing compared with those which they suffer from mankind. The haves made of their ness by the egg-hunters is almost beyond computation. On the Madeira alone, about 4,000,000 eggs are annually saccinced in the manufacture of butter.

This substance is chiefly used for lamp-oil, yet in the cuisine of the natives it is often em-loyed in coding. It is a villainous compound, being mad-with a magnificent diagogard of purit and eleanliness, both in the materials and in the process of manufacture. The age are dug out of the nests, and thrown—whether fresh or added—not the cause of the hunter. The shells are broken by trealing upon them, and the fat yellis mirgled in a thick, tellow fluid. Engosel to the rays of the sun, the oil rises to the surface, is skimmed off into jars, and is then ready for use. "Too dee my contion of manifold in unities," says Mr. Keller, "and the circumstance that often some of the eggs have been already half-hatched by the sun, give it an abominable flavor, recalling PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

Lippincoti's Macazine for January (J. R. Lappincott's M shaft. This nuroils as the stricken animal dives, and the loosened shaft, floating on the water, and the loosened shaft, floating on the water, shows the position of the victim. The flaterman has then but to haul in his prey, and, as soon as it reaches the surface, finish it with a heavy blow.

RARE MANUSCRIPTS.

It is stated that the Portuguese Government has purchased a rare and valuable collection of manuscripts belonging to the house of the late Count of San Lourenco. The British Museum bid for the collection; but the owner, the Mar-quis de Sabugosa, preferred to keep the manu-scripts at home, and therefore sold them for a

Service of the control of the state of the s

Now, the ladians hitherto waiting on the shore rush to the help of their comusnion, and, seating the pole, drag the ugly monster to the land. The struggies of the brute are funions, and it leads to be and with its powerful tail and shows the jarged rows of its cruel toeth; but, when safely landed, a few vicorous strokes of the ax on the shull and the tail prove an effectual gmount. "If," saws air, helier, from whom we burrow these incidents, "the alligator were only to rush forward boldly to the attack of the Indiana, they would of a certainty, leave note and sling and run for their lives; but thus bright does never seems so occur to the meconity as its and the strife slwavs ends in death."

The first movement made with the hunters' mile is to cut out the foar musk; sands that he is pairs, one under the jaw of the a livator, and one on the underside of the body near the segmenting of the tail. These glands are about an unch and a maif loop and as thick as a finner, and are filled with a greasy, trown liquid of a penetrating odor. Left in the hody but a few momenta after death, they ruin the flesh by diffusing through it their offensive tant.

LONGEVITY OF BRAIN-WORKERS. Dr. George M. Beard presented a recent paper before the American Public Health Association in which he successfully refuted the assertion of Thomas Hughes, M. P., in the "Life of Aifred and noblest benefactors have rarely been longlived." Dr. Beard based his confutation upon facts gained from trustworthy registration reperis and from the yearly necrological records, and anon these he was able to build up an tovincible demonstration that brain-workers are, as a rule, longer lived than muscle-workers, and

vinerble demonstration that brain-workers are, as a rule, longer lived than muscle-workers, and that the greatest and hardest than workers of history have lived longer on an average than brain-workers of ordinary industry and shility.

Compiling a list of 500 of the most emission men of all time, and lociading in the ca allorate with rarid ing artiality the names of many like Byron, Raphael, Pascal, Mozart, and Kests, who died young, it was found that the average longevity of the whole list was 64 1-5 years. This exceeds by 14-1-5 years the average age of those of all classes who live ever twenty years. A resond list of 100 men famous in the fields of active throught gave an average toprevity of 70 years, that is, of 20 years also e the average of all classes taken indescriminately.

As to the causes of this greater longevity among brain-workers bave less worky and more comfort and hap hees than muscle-worke, a "thay find pleasure in their work, and can adapt it "to their moods, and hours, and can adapt it "to their moods, and hours, and can adapt it "to their moods, and hours, and can adapt it be their moods, and hours, and can adapt it be their moods, and hours, and can adapt it be classed them all under the four following general heads: 1, "Great men unusuly come from healthy, long-lived ancestors. 2. A good coustitution usually accompanies a good brain. I Great men who are parmanently successful have correspondingly greater with than common men, and force of will is a potent element in determining longsvity. 4 Great men work more easily than orderary more."

SOOKS FOR THE INDIAN PRINCES.

The books which the Prince of Wales took with him to distribute with other gifts among the native Princes of London, and were, for some days before the Prince's de-

the native Princes of Todis were supplied by Messrs. Heury Sothern & Co., London, and were, for some days before the Prince's departure, exposed for exhibition in Piccadilly. The list comprised Doyle's "Chronicle of England;" Nash's "Mindson of England; "Strate's "Dress and Habits of the English;" The Albert Memoria'; Views of the Great Exhibition of 1851; "The Royal Gallery of Art; "Lacroix's "Art of the Middle Ages;" Dore's "London;" Rousselet's "Incis of the Englas;" Illustrated Travels Atlases, Scientific Diagrams, Albums of Photographs, etc., etc.

These were all sumptomally bound in scariet morocco and gold, and stamped on one side with the monograms of the badges of the Garter and Star of India. The illustrations embellishing the works were for the most part colored,—in this, as in every other feature, no pains being spared to render the books elegant and attractive.

to 54. The whole number of men incuded in the clerical profession to England and Wales in 31,932; to the United States it is 43,862; in Rus-sia, 253,081; in France, 154,629; in Italy, 190,-000; and, in Spain, 315,777.

SPARKS OF SCIENCS.

SPARKS OF SCIENCS.

CHARACTER IN CALIGRAPHY.

As a recent meeting of the Psychological Society of London, the Vice-President, Mr. G. Harris, read a paper on "Caligraphy as a Test of Charactes." Attar commenting on the various modes by which character is exhibited, and upon the infinite diversities of handwriting, the author proceeded to point out the peculiarities of the writer. His theory was illustrated by the exhibition of a number of original autographs, inclining those of Napoleon L, Wellington, Nelsoo, Broughem, Horn Tooke, Sonthey, Cowper, Sheridan, C. bbatt, Buleer Lytton, and Charles Dickens, the contasts between the writing of the last two boing especially dwelt upon. A lively discussion, we are told, followed the reading of the paper.

There is no gainsaying the fact that character may be read from handwriting, but not by any means from all handwrising. In the first place, there must be character in the writer, and among the millions of mankind who use the pea there are lamentably few marked and distinctive individualities. The multitude of people have no aim out to be copies of each other, to do and to be in every evens of life just his estimated by any the wind by was, "Index just a supplication in this as in many other things, and marked with a "Straws above which way the wind by was," finder just application in this as in many other things, and marked withing and co-sider its that the lifest universally prevails that mere caligraphy means nothings, Nevercheless it does convey a great deal of meaning. The old saw that "Straws above which way the wind by was," finder just and marked with the first in the first promised withing and co-sider and marked with the first promised writing and co-sider late in manuscence of comments as also all impediments. A pennanship rail of flourshes indicates a character fast the writer is a person of a bold, dashing, independent disposition, that overrides all nearisms and throats such monte letters when write and the comments of the writer. A distinguished American

coast of Nova Zembla for six days. During dredging was done with im bottom, "sea-stars by hu

After experiencing much all departments of natural science, can man desire from such a Jon

Hemisphere was greatly in excess year on record. In North As fall that occurred in China between Ang Sept. I that surpasses nearly every un of the aget hitnesse occurred. The data derived from the bulletin of the Messor Jesns at Sikawei, and are said to be

Mr. Smithurst, the engineer of the that recently navigated the Barter Bir Guinea, has published some account in don Daily News of the region then for the monograms of the badies of the Garter and Star of India. The illustrations embellishing the works were for the most part colored.—In this, as in every other feature, no pains being spared to render the books elegant and attractive.

THE CLERGY.

The following statustice respecting the proportion in different countries of the presthood to the people are not without interest. In England and Wales there is one olergyman to 718 of the population. In the United States there is one to each 879. In Russia there is a priest to each 823 of the population; is France there is one priest, monk, or minister to 258 lawmen; in Italy there is one to 138 of the people; and in Spain, one long train very slowly. It (the lift) peared to be about 16 or 18 feet, the bedy peared to be about 16 or 13 fet across the wings as if flew, the body dark brown, the breast white peck long as best long and straight." The pative med that this colossal bird could fit away with a dugong a kangaroo, or a large until. As Smithurst also states that in the suff chy of the river thank he saw the footprints of a large than a bird he saw the footprints of a large than a bird he saw the footprints of a large than a fair collection of rocks, stones, birds, insett, and plants was made by the exploring party, as will be submitted to a naturalist for classification.

and plants was made by the exploring party, as will be submitted to a naturalist for classifation.

SEEDS GERMINATING IN ICE.

Highly-interesting results bearing upon a germination of seeds have repeatly bee deal oped by cartain experiments condensal by it.

Uioth. Grooves were cut in a cake of ice, into which seeds of various apocies were plant of then covered over by plates of ice. The whole was then removed to a cool caltar and allow to remain from January until the May follows. At this time it was found on examination many of the seeds had approved and provided and particular this time it was found on examination in many of the seeds had approved and provided and particular the progress of their decolories and that this heat was sufficient to past it is about the roots, and permit them to street their axes. The subject has given ruse to make controversy and opposing theories.

LOCAL MAPS FOR RAIL WAYS.

The French Geographical Sonisty, at a set the sevaral french respectively a first them, out of such practical visit them, out of the provided with them, out of such practical visit is a set that the country provided with them, out of the force on the various last of railway in Brank. It respects place the practice is already in force on the various last of railway in Brank. It respects place this country in the cotarprise of this young country that civilizations may go to her force leason in particular in the cotarprise of this young country that civilizations may go to her force leason in particular in the season of the process of this young country that civilizations may go to her force leason in particular in the particular in the season in force on the various last of railway in Brank. It respects place the practice is already in force on the various last of railway in Brank. It respects place the country that the country provided with the cotarprise of this young country that the country provided with the country provided with the country provided with the country provided with the country provided with

rous within and thouse on hos To

We lears from Nature that Dr. Europe Director of the National Museum of Sundayer, has in preparation a complete general description of the Argentine Republic. The part volume containing the bid.

HEARTS' PHASES. Over the cries, white snow Ring out your ness Marrily, 2 code; live Joyanly as ye go?
What care ye for the winter?
Hopeful, poung, and walm.
Love, and its gad awai unga.
Saroud ye from all of hard Mearily, hearts, Wearily, digiting life's dult referant, bitting your cole Practic.

On through the dest and rails? What care we for mura and alle? What care we for mura and wealth cannot high thy sorrow, Nor hope thy cares effect.

Prayerfully, busine, branchully, Ever, through and or dash Catching the words
That engal-lips have make the words
Angulah or strafe unlow for Good towe the stry pulse.
With Patthry drained place.

A DEFENSE OF TH Total Reiter of The Cheese Concado, Dec. 17.—In la If there is evil in secta Christendom, if the world believe in the Son and the C a united Christendom, the

RELIGIO

Father

of the Holy

Bapast Theological

-The Moral

Sabbat

A Defense of th

And an Explanation of

Statement of the Present

The " Interior " Greats

Information Want

ets are oneh as take struction to the conquest Darkness. The last prayer shows how He regarded it sidered at Boon, when it as His last prayer to His may be One, as We are C object for which He desire the Discreples is, that there union. Can XX wender at union. Can XX wender as ers the interminable dust the immense haim they be tounding indifference wit time regard them, as if the formation of Christianity has existed 1 km as yet only by \$50,0 med as yet only by 350 120,000,000 liebsmmeda gans. Why? The Bonn To the American mind

that contentions about a sloped this great divised cating the Greeks for no cient creed at ber dicts pouncing the Latins for the Pan-Presbyterian As days debate whether a of the Psaims? Was elergyman expelled for suit of years as the resu less discussions am ing for years, been wided body? But we must inform ot the terminas of th ference. This Confe fetters of formal dec Where is the Prote Where is the Protes Prespitorian, that draw blood and draws with it minefeanth-centure this proximates the spirit of the second of the second

rery foundation stone ition that has enuned from one another far neites? Is one that hendom from the other of wise men to account that Christendom she without the excusions of the Pilio Church, cannot approace of the Pilio Church, cannot approace at Boon? How to begin? By with those altraction manufacture manufaming the premanents, and the hite Anglican, Anglio Greek Christians, between the Green This very Filioque were really a que there could be no amenda a stand when the premain itself, and cannot here could be no amenda a stand went may bree fattement of the Greek Charles on of the Holy Book and Santa destand went may bree fattement of the Greek Charles on of the Holy Book and Santa Church objects to serves by a General the whole of Christone Book and Santa Church objects to serves by a General the whole of Christone Book and Santa Church objects to serves by a General the whole of Christone Santa Church objects to serves by a General the whole of Christone Santa Church objects to serves by a General the Wood and Santa Church objects to serves by a General the whole of Christone Santa Church of Line and Santa Church of Line and Santa Church of the Church o

11

And an Explanation of the Procession of the Holy Ghost,

Statement of the Present Condition of the Bantst Theological Seminary.

RELIGIOUS

A Defense of the christian

Fathers/

no "hterior" Greets Bishop McLaren -The Moral Law.

ormation Wanted About the Sabbath.

A DEFENSE OF THE FATHERS.

netendam, if the world cannot and will not kets in the Son and the Church until there is pers in the sour and the capeadiest missionary persons seen as take away the grandest ob-casion to the conquest of the Kingdom of riness. The last prayer of our Biesead Lord lest proper to His father, that " they eject for which He desires the preservation of Can XX wender at this, when he considen the interminable distinions of Christiana, the immense hearn they have done, and the astonding indifference with which many Coris-cies regard them, as if perfectly incocent, and as if the formation of a new sect was laudable. Christianity has existed 1,800 years, and is pro-120,000,000 Mohammed and 700,000,000 pages. Why? The Bonn Conference said beof "the continuing divisions of Chris

that contentions about a word could have occacalleg the Greeces for not storing it to the au-ciant creed at her dictation, and the Greeks de-pending the Latins for adding it. But did not the Pan-Prosbyterian Assembly in London for days deliate whether any homes should be allosed in public worship except metrical versions of the Psalms? Was not a prominent U. P. dergrman expelled for using hymns and a law gui of years as the result of it? Have the vio-lest discussions among Presbyte; in a di-ing for years, been forgotten, resulting in a di-

not the terminus of the aim of the Bonn Con-ference. This Conference cared little for the fetters of formal decision, seeking rather char-

figures. This Conference cared little for the fetters of formal decision, seeking rather charitable manimity anditolerant forces ance.

Where is the Protestant body. Methodist or Presysteriae, that drives through the veins saxon blood and draws with ite neetrils the breath of risefeanth-century European thought, that approximates the spirit of Gospel therty in the way of concessions, as this same despised "Oriental Catholic Orthodox A; ostolic Church "? Where is the sect that will throw down, at once, the walls of polity and ritual as concessions towards union? Did any Greek Bishop respond as did Bishop Haven respecting a conference for Coustian union? When the Protestant divisions will at once disappear. At the Boun Conference there were more ecclesistics of the Greek Church than at any similar gathering for 400 vers. There were Archhisheps, Eshops, priests and Protessors of Oriental Christendom, agreeing that "unity will be brought about by the spirit of peace and brotherhood." This, the greatest sonference since the fam us Council of Florence of 1457, was one to which the Greek Bishops went, not as then upon comparison, but with no worldly cods in view, and with no desire for factions triumph. The aim was Trith, and sought for in the laith of love, tolerance, and

the Holy Spirit, who proceeds from the Fathers.

The Anglican formularies were never intended to assert two causes or principles, and the tures commonions are at one. If the "Filingue" were removed from the Creed, nothing would be heard of a difference of doctrine. The decrees of the Council of Florence were solemnly condemned by a Council of the Patriarche of the East at Constantinople, and by a Council of Bishops held in Russia, but 'their indignation was Protestant as against the Papal sopremacy. Had the clause in the Creed been expressed "by the Son" instead of "and the Soo," there would have been no dispute about the doctrine, for this expression is found several times in the Greek Othece, as at evening prayers or Tuesday is Whitsun week, "To-day, O Lord, was sent forth from the Father, Thise All-Holy Spirit," etc.; "To-day, O Lord, was sent forth from the Father, Thise Almighty Spirit," etc. on the Thursday, "The Holy Ghost, of the same nature, and on the same throne with the Father and the Word, is acknowledged to be God; All-perfect Light, shining out of Light, proceeding from the eternal perfect Father, and by the Son."

It will be seen that the real cause of all

from the eternal perfect Father, and by the Son."

It will be seen that the real cause of all the hostality is the presence of the "Filieque" with the Constantino, clitan Creed. An attempt was made at the amono of the East and West in 1437, showing that love only can effect it, and also how repactions the Greek Church is of preserving the interrity of the symbols of the Faith. In the fifteenth century the Empeor John Palsologus saw she Turks closing round Constantino ile, with no hope except from the Christians of the West. He turned to the head of Latin Christendom, Pope Engenius IV., who, forgetful of the common faith, saw his opportunity to humble the rival Patriarch must visit the Pope, be reconclied to the Latin Church, accept the documes of the Double Procession, Puryatory, Unleavened

Patriarch must visit the Poue, be reconciled to the Latin Church accept the docurnes of the Double Procession, Puryatory, Unlessened bread in the Eacharist, and the Pope's supremacy. They went to the Pope's Council at Ferrara, sud then that at Florence. The last point to yield was the doctrins of Procession, Even the Pope's supremacy was less offensive. The Greeks yielded to save their city, by securing Western soldiers. Emperor and Greek dishops returned to Constanticopie; but the result? Eastern Christendom rejected with scorn the concessi us made to Western heterodoxy. Western remiorements were not sent to the tottering Eastern Empire, and Constantinopie became a Mohammedur city.

Now what is the Eastern, or what people call the Greek Church, of which XX writes rather contemptacousty? A Church the most venerable for its antiquity in the world, that has kept up a continual succession of Bisho, s in the same Sees from the time of the Acossles till now,—a course containing 70,000,000 souls, and which ought to find some favor among Protestacts, as it most stromously protests against Romeo errors and Roman usurpatious. The late Patriarch of Constantinopie, Anthimma, is plying aermoos, schools, and trae a sgainst Rome. The Metropolitan of Moscow, Philaret, and the Metropolitan of Roman Catholice, including three Bishops, in one day went over to the Eastern Church. Five years ago, 13,000,000 followed tans example. Your readers will recollect the general epistic addressed to the Eastern Church in 1948, inviting it to submission to Rome. The four Eastern Patriarchs replied: "Of those heresies which have s

Heaven, if they preach any other Gospel, let them be Anasterna."

Father Bjerring, the Greek priest in New York City, said, in a lace sormon:

To teng this about (Christian unity) will require hamility, thinking little of ourselves, and unferged love of our neighbors. It is this fact wideh already unites the Oriental with the Anglican Church, that we seek not the point of rounion in egods in, but in Jesus Christ our Lord. The orthodox Church repels no one from her heart. She tolerates no persecutions for differences in creed. But she stands firm on her foundations.—Jasus Christ, His written Word, the aposities and their doctrine delivered

The property of the property o

ing the Faith and Church of the New Testament.

Edwards' "Sabbath Manua'," published by the American Tract Society (p. 118), says:

As the Aposties were screedled ambassadors of Christ, isopried by Him to make known infailibly His will, and establish things seconding to it in the New Testament Church, we have in this the sanction of Christ Himself. And this prestice, commencing with the Apostles, continued not only white they lived, but after they were dead; and estended not only to one or to a few, but to all Christian countries. Hence the testimony of Ignatics, Bionysias, They himse, Ciement, Tertuillan, and others which we have noticed, and all within 100 years of the death of the Anostles, John and some of them living in the days of the Apostles, who must have known, with infailible certainty what were their leaching and practice in this matter.

Just so. They must have known with infallible certainty what was the true Faith and Church of the Apostles, and the right understanding of Scripture.

of the Apostles, and the right understanding of Scripture.

Emphius lived in the third century, was a man of vast reading, and was as well acquainted with the his-tory of the Church from the days of the Apostles as any man of his day. Till he was about 40 years old, he lived in great intimacy with the martyr Pamphilius, a learned and plous man of Cressres, and founder of a very extensive library, to which Eusebius had constant access. He was a learned and accurate historian, and had the aid of the best heips for ac-curring information upon all subjects commenced with

historian, and had the aid of the best beins for acquiring information upon all subjects connected with the Christian Church.

Leslie says: "Eusebing, a man of an integrity universally acknowledged, assures us that he drew his information from the documents of antiquity which he found in the library at Cassarea."

Your correspondent appears to have some new patent by which he can determine what is the Word of Ged and its proue; interpretation. Wall he communicate it? Will he tell us whether the twelve whole Books and two parts of Bookscontained in the Greek translation, called the the twelve whole Books and two parts of Books contained in the Greek translation, called the Septuagint, have or have not an authority equal to that of the unquestioned Hebrew Scriptures? Where were the Faith and the Church itself before the New Testament or any part of it was written? Did they or not exist? Does XX know that before any Church possessed all the Books now known conjointly under the name of the New Testament, three centuries had transpired? One Church had one of the Pour Gospals; another, a letter written to it by one of the

ple that the interpretation of law is the law which ther make unto becauselven by rejecting primitive testimony, and interpretating the Scriptures each after his own mind, have no settled ruis of judgment, ever varying in their interpretations, with no guide to keep lam in the pretations, with no guide to keep lam in the pretations, with no guide to keep lam in the limit, we a count organization instituted of God, is niterly troken down, and every man, like XX. is his own creed-maker, munister, and Church.

Woile XX and his friends represent the fathers are worthy of but his let credit, and their testimony as "untrustwothy tradition" in all controversies with the Church, yet the denormantions appeal to this very testimony in support of the Lord's Day in their controversies with the Sewenth-Day, Bartists. They comploy these same fathers in making out to thom of the Sewenth-Day, Bartists. They comploy these same fathers with the controversies our brethern to estile the inconsistency of disparaging the character of these witnesses when we adduce their testimony in our favor, and at the same time appealing to them as credible witnesses on their and the minister. What would be the only of disparaging the character of these witnesses as to the Common of Scripture and the Lord's Day, common sense teaches that they are credible witnesses as to the Common of Scripture and the Lord's Day, common sense teaches that they are credible witnesses as to the Common of Scripture and the Lord's Day, common sense teaches that they are credible witnesses as to the Common of Scripture and the Lord's Day, common sense teaches that they are credible witnesses as to the Common of Scripture and the Lord's Day, common sense teaches that they are credible witnesses as to the Common of Scripture and the Lord's Day, common sense teaches that they are credible witnesses as to the Common of Scripture and the "Common of Scripture and the Common of Scrip

the primitive Church, but witoesses and mornments of that Church and of her general councils, necorporated into the history of the world,
immutable and unchangeable formularies of
"the faith." They are not the inheritance of
the Episcopal, but of the whole Catholic
Church of Christ, when that Church
was one, before the divisions of Rome or Geneva,
at esting as much the divinity of the faith as
title deeds attest the reality of rightful possession to property—yea, more: they are the everspeaking and ever-living monuments of God
Himself. Thus decendent on primitive testimony
and subsequent witnesses for the very Bible
isstifying that those Books which are now received had alwars, everywhere, and by all
churches, been received as the Word of God,
we must perseave that this principle which hus
made the Christian world at one as to the Bible
would make it at one as to Articles of Faith,
so also as to the ministry and the Church and all
the questions which now divide Christendom.
We need but this one principle to be understood
and made the basis for action, together with
a love of truth and unity, to restore perfect
unity to a distracted and divided Christianity.
Rome no most to be against Protestants, and
Protestants against cach other. XX will then
no more tell us that he does not believe in
"screenes," and does not believe in "scholastic theology," and does not believe in "Eucharistic adoration," and does not believe in "scholastic theology," and does not believe in "scholastic theology," and does not believe in "gonuffections." He will no more make it manifest
that he believes in "me ipsum," but that he believes in the "faith once delivered to the
Saints."

THE BAPTIST SEMINARY.

THE BAPTIST SEMINARY. Dr. Northrup, who is at the bead of the Chi

cago Baptist Union Seminary, has prepared an interesting report, giving the fluencial condition extracts from which are given as follows :

ez	, these were the	Backs with
3	, these were the	M 556 - 236 TO MA
2 3 4	Promiseory noies	5,000,00 19,800.00 100.00 \$0,000.00
6,	Other real estate	300,00
	TotalLIABILITIES.	366,846.31
2.	Bonds	36,295.00
	Total	47,951,00

Saturday.

The Rev. J. Bailey claims that the time of the The Rev. J. Bailey claims that the time of the resursection has nothing to do with the Sabbath; that there is no evidence that the meeting of the Disciples moon the day of Christ's resurrection was for Sabbathing purposes; and that the second meeting could not have been upon Sudday, if the first was, as it was "cight days after." Will the Rev. M. M. Parkhurs, or any other Bible scholar who understands the original languages in which the Scriptures were written, piease to tell me through The This-UNE.—

records of the Church. Following are the letter and the report:

Ourcaso, Nov. 7, 1875.—To the Members of the Fourth Unitarian Cherch: It is now nearly six years since you honored me with a call to the pastorate of your newly-formed resignous organization. Since that time our relation has been continuous, save such occasional absences as my health required, and your good will accorded me. It has been a period also of unbroken harmony in the church. We have passed through many stying and exceptional experiences together in the history of our cannot emterprise, but by loyalty and persistence, strong in one another's confidence and affection, we have attained our object and may now rejoice in the prosecuity and unstainess of our source edifice, the simplicity, reverence, and freedom of our servi-e, the prevailing apirit of good-will in our congregation, it is not our ment to say that we have successed in a high and besuifful seems, and ought to be very grateful and glad over that success.

No one reloices more than I do in this assured re-

scose, and ought to be very grateful and glad over that success.

No one rejoices more than I do in this assured result, and none the less because I may no longer remain and share it with you. It is with sunce sorrow that I am now compel of to break a relation which has been so profitable and delightful to me, and to tender you my resignation as paster of the Fourth Unitarian Church, to take effect Dac. I. The causes which compel this risp, long-foreseen, but long delayed, are already well known to you, and have been estated at length in my morning sermon of this date. Nothing short of imperature obligations to my health could induce me to consent to it. I am compelled to seek a milder elimate and a less fatiguing post of duty.

I need not enter into any details here, but simply ask your prompt and kindly acceptance of my resignation. My o'mnection with this church as a member and frisond can never cease. My prayer and service for it in the future will be constant.

Spare use the additional pain of a parsing long drawn out. Give me your blessing, together with your farewell. If I have any right to ask a tavor at this time, let it be that you will prove loyal to the cause for which I have telled so long and prayed so hard; that you will soon select your leader, give him the same support you have so long given me, and under his lead march towards perfection. In affection, your friend,

them and the Church neither countenance nor support. Look at the private, as well as the public, ad given by the Church to widows and orphans, the sick and jujurel, old and infirm, in their denominational institutions, before you you to tax

To the Editor of The Cha. man Tribrene : Boston, Dec. 11,—A friend has sent me a slip from THE TRIBUNE in regard to the Boston School Board, with the remark that perhaps it is

bath; that there is no evidence that the meeting of the Disciples upon the day of Christ's resurrection was for Subbatting purposes; and that the second meeting could not have been upon Sunday. If the first was, as it was "eight days after." Whil the Rev. M. M. Farkhurs, or any citize Bible scholar who understands the original languages in which the Scr. Parkhurs.

Or any citize Bible scholar who understands the original languages in which the Scr. Parkhurs.

Paral—When and how the change of the day was brought about.

Scond—If it was by the authority of Christ or the spondars, how have they made it manifest unto the world?

I am not of the class who believe that the law of the Sabbath was abolished with typical rites and ceremones. but being one of the commandments, and of universal good to man, it is one of the laws of which Christ said, "One jot or one title shallin no was pass from the law that it is a fallilled." No-lawfeen and no-Sabbathusen are twin eisters of megulty, and twas no one will advocate so dangerous a document.

As an energy of the said that the said continued that the said that the said the said that the said tha

TO STIRLING CASTLE

As gentle gloaming grew space, And darkened levely Stotia's face, And darkened levely 8 totta w face,
I mused, in admiration mute,
At Stirling Ro.k's secluded foot,
Where, mingling souls, the Forth and Teith
Life spiran lovers lotter. 'neath
The shadow of his presence, alow,
While, as a jealous trival, low
The Allan, snaky, sinuous, tra'ls
His silvery long is adown the value;
And sw I marked the embattled pile,
That beetling loomed aloft, the while
Strange feelings thrilled my fervant breast,
This wise the Castle I addressed:

Strange lectures unried my revenue over This wise the Castle I addressed:

Ye fortress-walls, that, gray and brown, Rest Like a sombre, stony crown Upon the brow of Striling Hill, Who, monarch of the Lowlands, still Majestic sits, in regal grace, On dais-throne, his rocky base, Robed in a mentie rich and green, Reigning in sitte, angust, serses, While, all around, the neighbring height In gaudy garb, as noble knights, In courtly emulation peer Above each other, far and meer; As run ye round his hoary head, No instre bright, but dim, to shed, Is it thy weight of orce and wee That does a shade of darkness throw Upon his austere features down, So that he seems in hade to frown? Or has his sun of glory set, That, under tower and parapet, His mourns, with sorrow overgast, His vanished greatness of the past? Or, maybay, tired with war's surcess, And weary with the lasting peace, He croots in dismal duminne so for the wistful hope that soon, once more, His ears with tumult will resound, and sirife and hayoe wage around, Where now, in state of blisaful calm, Fair Nature waves her wand of pain? I list, and wait thy meek raply!

RADWAY'S REMEDI

Radway's Ready Relief CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes

NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this Advertisement need any a suffer with pain.

Radway's Ready Relief IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is the

Only Pain Remedy

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

Radway's Ready Reliet WILL AFFORD INSTANT BASE

lammation of the Kidneys, Inflamma the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bor els, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sere Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Croup, Diphtheria, Ca-tarb, Influenca, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rhenmatism Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

and connect the pain or difficulty exists will allow as and connect.

Twenty drops in half a tumbles of water will, in a few minutes, our County, Strains, Sorains, Sorains, Sorar Stomaco, Heartburn, Sick Heads on, Diarches, Drambury, Coolie, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pain.

Travelors should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEW with these. A few drops in value will prevent stockness or cains from change of water. It is botter than French Brandy or Bitters as a dismilace.

FEVER AND AGUE.

HEALTH! BEAUTY Strong and pure rich blord; horease of flesh and weight clear akin and beautiful complexion secured to all.

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILIAN RESOLVENT

aight. The native sected bird could fiv away with a co, or a large turtle. Make that in the stiff clay of the be footprints of a large sale to be a buffals or wild early rocks, stones, birds, insects, o by the exploring party, and o a naturalist for classifica-

RMINATING 18 10F.

RMINATING 18 10F.

R results bearing upon the de have recently been dweltperiments conducted by it. The cut in a cake of ice, into the species were placed and y plates of ice. The whole a cool callar and allowed arruntil the May following found on examination that a printil the May following found on examination that a printil the May following found on examination that a printil the May following of the process of their development, as appropriated by the seeds themes of their development, as a sufficient to make the mean of the man that the seeds of their development, as a printil the society was to induce that provided with rail-the Society was to induce the most a the most a sufficient places of the most a the facts connected with the limit the communicable force on the various lines reflects pleasantly mean tong country that old her for a lesson in gen-

NE REPUBLIC.

That Dr. Earmenter,

that Dr. Earmenter,

Museum of Passes

a complete scientific mitine Republic. The
the bistory and geography,
tian. The work is in
title Government has
lation.

NASES.

ferrily, 8 TOYO

rearries of term doctors and a minute out of the control of the co

SPI

HASES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: S.

| Str. | Str

Total, exclusive of specie........ 28,495,882 19,988,235 23,210,305 This leaves the total shipments of produce for the last cieven months \$28,000,140 below the returns for 1874, and more than \$42,600,040 below the corresponding period of 1875.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were quiet, with only small changes in prices, and very steady throughout, the general tone being firm. The receipts of hogs were much smaller than on Thursday, which resulted in an advance, and that tended to strengthen product. Packers did not offer their property very freely, stating that the prices of the pre-eding day would not pay the cost of manufacture, while buyers were slow to pay an advance, though there was a fair demand at previous questions. For this reason the market previous quotations. For this reason the market dragged, especially on the speculative articles, and the aggregate sales of the day were unusually small.

BAGGING—Extreme quiet still pervades the bagging market, the demand being strictly confined to supplying immediate wants. Values remain unchanged to supplying immediate wants. Values remain unchanged to supplying immediate wants. Packers seemed to te no more certain than heretofore in regard to the prospect for the hog supply. Several discussions occurred, but none resulted in a conclusion, even as to the probability. The bigger receipts of Thursday led many to think that the noble army of advancing swine had passed the Rubleon, but the lessened figures of yesterday did not warrant the conclusion. It is, however, probable that the advent of coder weather will bring them forward more rapidly than in the past. The state of the country roads has not been favorable to driving hitherto.

not been favorable to driving hitherto.

MESS PORK—Was rather quiet, though there was a
fair movement for February delivery, and 3@11c per bri
higher, the greatest strength being for this month, the

fair movement for February deliver; and 5g 15 per bri higher, the greatest strength being for this month, the otherings of which were very light. Sales were reported of 70 bras cash at \$12.5; 7.0 bris seller the month at \$19.30; 69 19.55; 500 bris seller the month at \$19.30; 69 19.55; 500 bris seller January at \$19.0; 7,230 bras seller February at \$12.57; 610.62; 6 cash or seller the year, \$1.30; 610.40 seller January, \$10.00 ris. The market closed steady at \$1.5.06; 10.32% cash or seller the year, \$1.30; 610.40 seller January, \$10.00 seller Fetru ry, and \$10.5; for March.

Prime mess pork was quoted at \$17.50; 611.61%, and extra prime do at \$11.25; 614.57%. Sales were reported of 10 bris extra prime at \$14.45.

Lard—Was quiet, and firm at an advance of 2% 650 per 100 lts, in sympathy with reported strength in New York, Liverpool being unchanged at 59s. Sales were reported of 1,000 tes seller the month at \$1.40, and 3,00 tes. The market closed firm at \$1.40 cash or seller the year, \$12.40 at 2.42% for January, \$12.57% for February, and at \$2.67% (612.0) for March.

Mixars—Were isse active, and steadler, with light offerings, especially of sides, short ritis tenig in very small stock. There was a fir demand for green mests, the colder weather being more favorable to curing, but they were generally held above the views of buyers. Future deliveries were salier, middles for Marca and April being quoted %c lower. Sales were reported of 190 boxes shoulders at 7% 67%; 61.400 fbs short rios at 100; 15,000 fbs do (green) at \$9.50 per 100 fbs; 100,000 fbs do seller April at 10%; c; 30 boxes long clears at 10%; 5,000 fbs do (green) at \$9.55; 20,000 fbs short clears at 10%; c; and 250,000 fbs green harms at 10% gellys. The market closed at the following range of prices:

Should—Long Short Short

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was a little more active, but only in small lots on direct orders for shipment, with some wanted for the local trade. Shippers were out of the markes, except that one or two offers were made, the figexcept that one or two offers were made, the figures being so much be ow asking prices that there was no chance for agreement. The feeling on the part of holders was weak, the stock here being large,—estimated at about 80,000 bris. Sales were reported of 500 bris winters on private terms; 1,405 bris spring extras, part,y at \$1.00,45.00; 50 bris rye flour, and 50 bris buckwheat, both on private terms. Total, 1,705 bris. The merket closed nominally at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, \$6.50(3.50; common to good on \$1.00,6.50; spring extras, \$4.00(6.45; good do, \$4.50(6.45; choice do \$5.00,65.25; patents do, \$1.50(3.50; rye flour, \$4.25; a.40; and buckwheat do, \$5.50(3.50; rye flour, \$4.25; a.40; and buckwheat do, \$5.50(3.50; art the range of the previous day, but quoted weak. Sales were 80 toms at \$9.50(3.05) for track, and \$10.00 free on board cars.

Conx.Mat.—Sales were 10 tons coarse country at

\$3.50.20 to track, and \$10.00 free on board cars.

Conn-Mral—Seles were 10 tons coarse country at particular to the selection of the selection

1876. | 1874. | 1875. | 1874. 8,201 12,416 8,41 8,078 62,600 71,7.0 9,079 8,418 60,000 80,6.0 14,440 17,058 13,500 20,440 14,070 1,207

when was are, and act a goes, come as 7/26 or January and 95/26 for February.

Own was quiet and firm, at 45/2/3490 for the month, and 44/26 for January.

Osts were in demand and firmer, closing 1/26/26 higher than on "Change. Seller January sold at 30/26 Joyac, closing at the noide, and December at 30/26 Joyac, closing at about 30/26.

30%c, closing at about 30 c.

CALL BOARD.

Mess pork was fairly a tive, and about 5c higher, with sales of 3.2 0 bris at \$1.40% 9.42% for January, \$19.65 for February, and \$19.85 for Marca.

Eard was quiet and irres. Sales: 1,000 tes at \$12.40 cash, \$12.45 for January, and \$12.60 for February.

GENERAL MARKETS.
ALCOHOL—Was steady at \$2.20,
BROOM CORN—Was seenly under a continue? fair

inquiry and reduced offer ngs: Choice old hurl, 10@ 11c; hurl, 7@3%c; choice medium, 6@7c; good medium brush, 5 acc; fair inside and covers, 4% 35c; interior, 3% dec; crooked, 3@ ic.

BUTTER—Was in good demand, not only to meet the current needs of local consumers, but for shipsteady tone. Holders do not apprehend any further shrinkage in values, and as a rule fully the quoted prices were being insisted upon. We revise our list: Choice to fancy yellow, 25-332c; medium to good grades, 13-3 3c; inferior to common, 13-317c; comnon to choice roll, 18,425c,

ed, and are steady as follows: Stark A, 270; Lewis-ton, 25%c; Montaup, 25%c; Ontario,25c; American A, 2ic; Amoskeag, 2:%c; burlap-bags, 4 ba, 14 è 16c; do, 6 bu, 15%-6c; gunnies, singie, 15 ±16c; do, double,

CHEESE-Jobbers had little to do yesterday beyond entering the few mail orders received, as the severity of the weather prevented shipments. In values there was no change, the market being quoted easy at 8@10c for common to fair, and at 11@130 for good to fancy

was no change, the market being quoted easy at 86 loc for common to fair, and at 11.6133 for good to fancy factory.

COAL—There was an increase in the number of orders, but prices were not anected thereby, the market remaining steady at the quotations following: Lehigu, \$10.50; Lackswanns, range and nut, \$10.00; do egg. \$1.00; Locking Valley, \$6.30; Ludiana block, \$6.00; Baitimore & Ohlo, \$1.50; Hilmons, \$1.50; Elosaburg, \$1.506; 4.00; Baitimore & Ohlo, \$1.50; Hilmons, \$1.50; 5.00.

COOPERAGE—Packers were taking the stock offered at the recent decline. Pork barrels so d at \$1.061.3, and lard hereos at \$1.2661.30. The offerings continue large.

DRESSED HOGS—Were in fair demand and firm at an advance. The receipts were larger, but the advance in live product and the cold weather caused a strong feeling among holders, who were not disposed to sell at first, but subsequently a brisk business was done with shippers. Sales: 444 head and 5 cars at \$3.263.3434, and \$8.40 at country points.

FISH—This market was ina tave. Prices remain firm and unchanged: No. 1 whitefab. & bri, \$5.50; No. 2 ds, \$5.25; No. 1 trout, \$4.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, & bri, \$1.30.603.100; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, & bri, \$1.30.603.100; No. 1 hour, \$1.004.11; No. 1 bay, \$1.00.303; Smill mackerel, & bri, \$1.75.60.00; George a cod-hab, \$0.004.20; new L brador herring, split, bris, \$2.00; No. 1 bay, \$2.004.20; new L brador herring, split, bris, \$3.504.875; do & bri, \$4.56.475; Labrador herring, per box, \$4.004.815; No. 2 hardor herring, per box, \$4.004.815; large family kits, \$1.001.000, No. 1 shore the fore except for a piece, with a recombined domestic fruits were also quoted weak.—a result of the continued dolliness of trade. An active business in foreign fruits is still in progress at fairly firm prices: Fourios, \$0.604.5; lose and successing foreign fruits is still in progress at fairly firm prices: Fourios, \$9.606; it is hardon herring, \$9.006.20; for increase peanuts, \$6.606.00; for prined and peanuts, \$6.606.00; for increase peanuts,

A samgies.

1.7 © 3.0°
Shingles on track.

2.5 @ 2.2½

Oil.8—The market presented no new features.

Aside from carbon, in which there is on nearrupted activity, the market wears a very quiet look, and the general tener of prices remains a eady. We quote: Curbon (standard white), 115 deg. test. 12½

et 12½ et of Illino s legal test, 150 deg., 13 e@ 13½ e. do head-light, 175 deg., 18 e. do 18; 1.0° deg., 13 e. do 18½ et do head-light, 175 deg., 18 e. do 18; 1.0° deg., 18 e. do 18; 1.

mainrd direct, \$3. 0; wild direct. State to the saidles, 12% (slar; do carcasses, 6(3)0; rabuits, \$3..50 per doz.

PUTATOES—Were very qui t, at :3(3)3; for ear-le's of choice i eachbluzs, and 40c for small lots from store, see EDS—Clover was again scarce, and firmer. A small order was filled at \$7.40, and seed was held at \$7.15 a7.40. M m noth at \$7.30. Timothy was quiet and firm at \$2.30 for prime. Flax sold at \$3.55(a).50.

SALT—Was fairly at t e and it ady: Onondaya and Sagnaw. fine. \$1.30; Canada do, \$1.41; ordinary coarse, \$1.70; dairy, without bags, \$7.1; dairy, without bags, \$7.1; dairy, without bags, \$7.1; dairy, without bags, \$7.1; dairy, without bags, \$7.10; dairy, without bags, \$7.1

Solatic.

WOOD—Maple was quoted at \$1.50, beach at \$7.50, and sins at \$5.50, selivered. There was only a moderate demand, but prices were firm.

WOOL—Was quite and mechanged. There is a full stock here, consisting chiefly of fine wools. Tub-washed, prime, 50@52c; do, poor 12 good, 46c; washed medium, do, 44@45c; do, coarse, 38@45c; unwashed, fine heavy to hight, 25@30c; do, medium, 31@33c; do, coarse, 23 a 30.

RAILHOAD FREIGHTS—Were quiet and firm;

Figur Fourth class and Balk

Flour Fourth class and per 5-1, grain in bulk.

50.10 \$1.45

1.00 \$0

82 41

78 39 LIVE STOCK Cattle. 3,995 5,333 3,895 2.7 6 18,394 6,011 .. 5,634 6,353 8,812

CATTLE-Under the small receip's the marks CATTLE-Under the small recept the harass steadied up a little, but in other respects was unim-proved. There were anough stale cattle, independent-iy of the fresh receivts, for a three or four days' supply, and the limited arrivals of yesterday did not therefore exert any influence beyond arresting the downward course of prices. There were a number of good droves included in the offerings but such unfortunately did not comprise a very considerable proportion of the entire supply; the bulk answering to the description of common and medium. Dressed beef shippers were the chief operators. There was some inquiry for good to choice beeves for shipment on foot, and a light inquiry for stockers' and butchers' stuff, but the aggregate of the sales of the grades last named scarcely reached 1,500 head, There were sales at \$1.25 46.00, or at \$2,25@ 4.75 for in-ferior to choice cows, at \$3,00@ 4.75 for stockers, and at \$4,75@6.00 for fair to choice shipping cattle. Claing prices were about the same as for the day before. Number and description.

52...398 7.1 55...309 7.19 161...267 7.0
53...312 7.13 55...309 7.19 25...238 6.30
63...312 7.15 65...253 7.0) 14...253 6.30
63...329 7.15 35...267 7.0 31...43 6.30
65...313 7.16 63...199 2.00 23...40 6.50
66...313 7.16 63...199 2.00 23...40 6.50
8HEEP—Bere was no abatement in toe demand, and, attuough the receipts were again large, prices did not give way to any appreciable extent, rq may comparatively steady at \$1.0.94.50 for common to medium, and at \$2.7365.30 for good to cho ex.

**Exercise Transparative \$1.0.04.50 for common to medium, and at \$2.7365.30 for good to cho ex.

**Exercise Transparative \$1.0.04.50 for common to medium, and at \$2.7365.30 for good to cho ex.

**Exercise Transparative \$1.0.04.50 for common to medium, and at \$2.7365.30 for good to cho ex.

**Exercise Transparative \$1.0.04.50 for common to medium, and at \$2.7365.30 for good to cho ex.

**Exercise Transparative \$1.0.04.50 for common to medium, and at \$2.7365.30 for good to cho ex.

**Exercise Transparative \$1.0.04.50 for common to medium, and at \$2.7365.30 for good to cho ex.

**Exercise Transparative \$1.0.04.50 for common to medium, and at \$2.7365.30 for good to cho ex.

**Exercise Transparative \$1.0.04.50 for common to medium, and at \$2.7365.30 for good to cho ex.

**Exercise Transparative \$1.0.04.50 for common to medium, and at \$2.7365.30 for good to cho ex.

**Exercise Transparative \$1.0.04.50 for common to medium, and at \$2.7365.30 for good to cho ex.

**Exercise Transparative \$1.0.04.50 for common to medium, and at \$2.7365.30 for good to cho ex.

**Exercise Transparative \$1.0.04.50 for common to medium, and at \$2.7365.30 for good to cho ex.

**Exercise Transparative \$1.0.04.50 for common to medium, and at \$2.7365.30 for good to cho ex.

**Exercise Transparative \$2.00 for \$

\$3.00@3.25; brila, sings, and cows, \$3.00@3.75; sales for the week, 2,813, against 2,774 hand last week.

Hous—He cipts, 1,66 hand, agrinst 24,.01 the week before; during the week up to this date the run has been fair and selling at the following raises, with a few slight variations; Pinisdelonias, \$3.566.00; Norkers, \$1.00.47.20; roughs, \$3.00@5.50.

Singer—Receipts, 1,9,0 head, against 13,20 this week before; there has been a demand for about all the sheep that came to the market, with prices a shad a higher on common grades; extra sheep plenty, as d asigns 45% 67% for 130 to 10 ha; extra, 110 to 7.11 ha, 15.5% 00; extra, 00 to 100 ha, 53.503.50; god 4.5 to 90 is, \$4.60@4.50; common to fair, 70 to 50 is, \$3.50@4.40.

East Liberary, Dec. 17.—Caurle—Receipts to-d ay, 677 head, all through stock, making 2, 34 for the four days; no business done in the cattle line to-lay, so no quitations.

Hous—Receipts to-day, 2,750 head, making 2,925 for the four days; Yorkers, \$7.00@7.23; Philadel phis, \$7.50@7.00.

Sherr—Receipts to-day, 1,000 head, making 14,500 for the four days; none selling.

for the four days; none seiling.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—BEXVES—Receipts, 2,130,—making 5,010 for the four days, against 5,350 at the same time last wesk; among the receipts were 4 carloads of Christmas beeves from Hilliois, 1,900 fts, which excelled, in point of quality and value to outchers, any like number ever before shown here; market extremely weak; prices of all grades except fancy and premium further declined \(\frac{1}{2} \); (cal-sing the lowest mark reached within the last twelve years; fat Hinnois score, 1,150 fts, five singuity for the four factors, 150 fts, 154,1750 fts, 54,6750 fts, 164,1750 fts, 16

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Cattle—Tieceipis, 390 cars, 2s more than last week; general average of receipts not so good; market steady at last, week's closing prices on all good grades; common and inferior & @ 4c of; ine Oaio steers, 8:.

SHEEF AND LAMBS—Receipts, 80 cars, agrinst 63 last week's market steady; last week's prices in firdemand; sheep, cymnon to fair, 4%@ 4%cc fair to good, 4% 65: extra, 6%@ 7:; lambs, common to fair, 4%c, fire weight.

B. FFALO.

BUFFALO. Dec. 17.—(AITLE—Baceipts, 595; total for the week, 8.39; no market to-day; freed errivals through consignments.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,600; no market to-day; freed arrivals consigned through.

Hoss—Receipts, 3,400; total for the week, 19,000; market only fairly active; prices lower; Yorkers, \$7.10

(37.20; common to best fat heavy, \$5.24(3.3).

Sr. Louis. Dec. 17.—docs—active and first; higher; best grades suppers, \$6.200.07; packing, \$6.300.77; packing, \$6.300.07; pac

\$2.00@4.00.

CINCINNATI. Dec. 17.—Hogs— Market early T; holders firm at a decline; cummon, \$.5.1@ .55; f sir to good packing \$5.00.115; choice beavy, \$1.35 a7.39; receipts, \$5.50, with about 10,000 left over from yesterday; shipments, 1,500.

INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS. Dec. 17.—Hous—Market, du'1; \$6.80 @7.15; but few packare buying; receipts for the last twenty-four hours, 12,000.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS. FOREIGN MARKETS.

Special Disputch to the Chicano Pribane.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17—11 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 253
66; No. 2, 24a.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 36; No. 2, 9s 10d; spring, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 2s 2d; white, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 8d; club, No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 11s. Corn-No. 1, 83s; No. 2, 82s 6d.

PROVISIONS—PORK, 88s. Lard. 89s. LIVER 2001, Dec. 17—1 p. m.—GRAIN ter No. 1, 10s 21; No. 2, 9s 8d; spring No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 1s; walle No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 6d. Conn.—No. 1, 38s 6d; No. 2, 33s.

Conx—No. 1, 38s 64; No. 2, 38s.

Livenpool. Dec. 17—Latest.—Corress—Steady; midding upland, 7d; Orleans, 74d; sales 12,0 0 bales, including 2,000 speculation and export, 5,300 American; sales for the week, 83,000, including 9,000 for export, 7,000 for speculation, and 41,000 American; total stock, 482,000, including 165,000 American; receipts, 82,000, ireluding 50,000 American; actual ex-ports, 7.000; amount affect, 423,000, including 327,000 American; forwarded directly from ships, sides to spinners, 11,000.

Grain—Wheat—Beceip's for three days, 65,000 qrs, including 4,600 American; red Western a sring, No. 2 to 1, 9 a10a; winter do, 9a 81@10a 3d. Outn—Western ixed, 3 @33s 6d.

Bacon-Suort clear, 5's.
LONDON, Dec. 17.-Moner-Rate for usoney at the Stock Exchange for Government securities, 2.

Consols—Money, 93 13-16; account, 93 13-14.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—(58, 101%; 5.5s, cz. dividend, 106%; 10-4%, 106%; new 5s, 125; New York

Central, 96; Erie, 14; preferred, 25%.

Persoleum—Spiris, 11(2, 2s; refined, 12s@12s 3d.

SPERM OIL- 8 . 998. SPIPITS TUBPENTINE-23s 3d@25s 6d.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 17 .- UNITED STATES BORDS 5s, 99%. ANTWERP, Dec. 17. -PETROLEUM-20s.

SOUTHERN COTTON MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 17.—Corron—Demand active: sales 0,10J bales; movement checked by mod rate supplies, especially of the better qualities and scant freight-room; good ordinary to strict good ordinary, 10½,01½/c; low middlings to strict low middlings, 11½,01½/c; good middlings to strict middlings, 12½,01½/c; good middlings to middling fair, 13½,34½/c; receipts, 8,600 bales; gross, 9,907 bales; exports to the Continent, 7,431 bales; coastwise, 318 bales; stock, 218,410 bales; weeks sales, 59,200 bales; receipts, net, 62,621 bales; gross, 90,948 bales; exports to the Conti-62,621 bales; gross, 69,0.8 bales; exports to the Confi-nent, 33,42) bales; constwise, 13,569 bales; Great

Britain, 4,613 bales. GALVESTON, Dec. 17.—Corton—Firm; middlings, 124c; stock, 81,051 bales; weekly net receipts, 22,517.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 17.—Corton—Steady; middlings, 13%c; stock, 63,355 bales; weekly not receipts, 19,960.

SAVANNAB, Dec. 17 .- Corron-Quiet and lower to sell; middings, 11%c; stock, 91,361 bales; weekly net receipts, 24, 53.

MOBILE, Dec. 17.—Corrow—Quiet; middings, 12%c; stock, 68,334 bales; weekly net receipts, 23,129.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET. New York, Dec. 17.—Commission houses repr New York, Dec. 17.—Commission houses reported a hight business, and the jobbing trade was quiet. Cot-tion goods moved slowly, and oub-ide makes of bleached shirtings were not strong. Brown sheetings and low-grade cotton financis were firm and fairly ac-tive. Prints were sluggish, and dress-goods ruled quiet. Woolen goods were in moderate request by clothiers. Foreign goods were dull.

CLEVELAND O'L MARKET. no change from last quotation. WILMINGTON TURPENTINE MARKET. WILMINGTON, A. C., Dec. 17.—Spirits of turper

firm at 33%c. THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Streeted Duracte to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Deb. 17.—Grain-Murket steady; lim ited export and home trade demand; sales, 49,000 bm; 48c@il.00 for rejected spring; \$1.00.81.18 for ungraded spring; \$1.00.81.18 for ungraded spring; \$1.00.81.09 for No. 3 Chicago; \$1.11 for No. 3 Milwaukee; No. 2 Chicago and Northwestern nominal; \$1.22.31.24 for No. 2 Chicago and Northwestern nominal; \$1.22.31.24 for No. 2 Milwaukee; \$1.2 @1.33 for No. 1 spring; \$1.1581.63 for new and old winterred Western; \$1.1581.40 for do amber Western; and \$1.3081.50 for white Western. Rye quiet; \$86.00 for Western; 90.05 for State, and 10c for Canada in bond. Bariey dull and drooping. Corn—A shade firmer; moderate export and home trade demand; sales, \$3,000 bu a 76.6785c for sail Western mixed; 76%.676 for high mixed and yellow Western; Too nominally for steam Western mixed; Too for old Western mixed in store, and 65.00 for new Western mixed and yellow, including no grade mixed at 50c, Outs steady; sales of 44,00 bu at 44.486 for mixed Western and State, and 450.12c for white Western and State.

prime steam.
WHISKY-Market heavy; decidedly lower; sales of

York State, 11-215c.
GROCZERES—Hio coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Molasses—New Orleans, domain fair; marke firm at 56@61c. Recs—Louisi m., 55,69 %c; Carolina, 55,69 %c; Rangson, 6; @35c.
Petracteum—Irregular; crude, 7%c; refined, 12%c.
Straits Tuarestrac—Jc.
E005—Firm; Westero, 2% @27%c.
E005—Firm; Westero, 2% @27%c.
PROVISIONS—Pork dull and he vy; new meas pork, jobbing, \$21,15. Boef quiet; Western long clear middles, 10%c. Lard rather neavy; prime steam, 13:1-16c; January, 13:1-16c.
BUTTER—Choice firm; others heavy; Western, 16:35c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LO changed.

Pacvisions—Pork quiet; \$19.7 @20.00. Lerd nominally unchanged; \$12.37%. Bulk means steady and unchanged; sales light; anoulders, 75.687%; short rib, 10% @10%c; short clear, 10%@10%c; Bacon dull and lower; shoulders, 9%c; sides, 12%c12%c. Green means nominally 7c; clear rc, 10%10%c; clear, 10%0 10%c; hams, in pickie, 11.6811%c.

Weinery—Steady and unchanged; \$1.72.

Bacarre—Pour, 3.000 brs; wheat 17.000 bu; corn. 0.000 bu; cats, 8.000 bu; rys, 4.000 bu; barley, one.

CINCINNATI. Dec. 11.—COFFON—Steady, with a fair demand at 12 cc.

PLOTE—Q dee, but steady.

GRAIN—Whest quiet and weak; red. \$1.3021.30.

Corn steady and firm; 476 dec. Oats steady, with a fair demand at 35.44 c. Rye nominally unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Fork dull and nominal; \$0.35. Lard steady, with a fair demand; steam, \$12.45; kettle job-bing at \$13.26 at 13.50. Bulk-meats quiet, but steady; shoulders. 7% 67%c; sides. 10%610%c, and 10%611e, according to age. Bacon—Market easier; jobbung at 9%c for shoulders; sides, 12%6 3c. Green meats steady, with a fair demand; shoulders, 7c; sides, 10c; hams, 10%610%c.

WHISKY—Deasod fair and market firm at \$1.11.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS. Dec. 18.—SUGAR—Quiet; common, 5%65%c; fair to fully fair, 6%(3c); prime, 7%c; strictly prime to choice, 7%6 %c; choice yellow clarified. 8%c.

MOLASSAS—Firm; cistern bottom, 38c; centrifugal, 25%. strictly prime to choice, 4 %c.

FLOUR—Quiet; superfine, \$4.0; duble,\$1.25, treble, \$4.3068.75; cnoice and family, \$4.00 dec.0.

CONN-MEAL—Dull; \$1.90.

BRAN—Dull; \$1.90.

54c.

BRAN-Dull; \$1,90.

HAY-Dull; prime, \$21,00322.00.

PROVISION - Pork firmer; new mess, \$22.00. Dry salt meats—No shoulders; aides, jobbing, 10% 63 c.

BROD-No shoulders; clear rib, 13% c; clear, 15. Hams-Choice sugar cured, 17% (alies; inferior, lag 16c. Lard quiet; tierce, packers', 1.% c; refined, lac; ker, 13 c;

COPPER-Quiet and steady; ordinary to prime, 13% 621c. WHISKY-Quiet; rectified, \$1.12@1.15.

WHENT-Quiet; rectified, \$1.12@1.15.

Baltimore, If 11.—Frous-Du'l, and heavy; Western family, \$0.30@7.00; others unchanged.
Grann-Whest quiet, but firm; No. 2 red Western, \$1..3; Pennsylvania red, \$1.32. Corn quiet; old Western mixed, \$67; c newige, \$64; c Oats quiet and unchanged.
Hax—Quiet and unchanged.
PROVISIONS-Quiet bnd unchanged, provisions-Quiet, but steady; new mess pork, \$21.30. B.lx mests loose and nominal; shoulders, \$6; clear rib, II ; packed shoulders, \$56; clear, \$1.50 tege. Hams-15w (150 tege. Lard-Market easier; cruie, \$13.00 (a.1..5; refined, \$13.75.
Burress-Firm and active; Western firsts, 260.280;

-Firm and active; Western firsts, 26(4.28c

WHISEY-Market dull; \$1.15%. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1. SEEDS—Clover scerce and cettw; 14@12c. Timoth, 02ccorde. Fiv. \$1.60.
Permoleum—Benned, 124@12%c; crude, 10%@

Flows—Market weak; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Min-besots ex ra f.-mily, \$5, 5 ±6.50; State, Ohio, and Indi-ana, \$5. 0±6.75; higu grades, \$.00±6.50. Grain—Who t unchanged, kye, 35@40c, Corn— Yellow, new, 55@50c, Oass—White, 47±51c; mrxed,

Henry, new, 50:500. Cass—white, \$7:600; mixed, \$3.450.

WHISK F-\$1.18.

BUTTER—Sow: New York State and Bradford County, Pa., \$3:600; firsts, .06.10; Western firsts, 26.2

28c; extra, 24:300c; Western rois, extra, 27:620c.

CHEESE—Western, fine, 12:6115.

EGOS—Quist; Western, fresh, 30:311c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO. Dec. 17.—FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat duli; a smide lower; extra white Michigan, \$1.4; No. 1 amber do, \$1.18; December, \$1.17%; Janu.ry, \$1.11%; February, \$1.21; No. 2 red, \$1.11; February, \$1.21; No. 2 red, \$1.11; rejected reu, \$8c. Com fair and \$1 mm; high mixed, new, 55:50; low mixed, 54c; new, 48:50; No. 2 white, \$2:; damaged, new, 43c. Oats dull and nominal.

inal.

Darsard Hoos—Fair and firm; \$3.203.23.

Baan—Held at 12 ic; 12 ic offered.

Receipts—Flour, none; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; corn, none; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; coas, 5,000 bu. Boston, Dec. 17.—FLOUR—Superfine Western. \$1.28 G4.15; common extra, \$5.0 ca5.75; Wisconsin and dinnerous extra family, \$1.50@7.25; winter wheat Onio. Indiana, and Michigan, \$6.00@7.25; Illinois, 36.50@8.51; St. Louis, \$1.00@9.00; fancy Minnesota, \$8. (64.25)

\$8. (@s.25, Grain—Corn, CSG Te for new Western mixed and yellow; old scarce and nomind. Oats, mixed and No. 2 white, 45@50c; rejected, 41@41c.

BUTTALO, Der. 17.—ORAIN-Wheat dull and heavy.
Coru—Old wanted; none offeret. Outs dull. Rye—
Neglected. Barley dull; sales 1,0.0 bu State at 80c cn
track.

WINTER RESORTS. FLORIDA.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, Jacksonville, Florida. s largest and most comfortable Hotel in Florids, accommodations for 300 guests. Is kept in first-mainer. Open from Novembers to May. Address J. B. CAMPBELL, Manager. Jacksonville, Flor FINANCIAL.

"1.500.000"

Is the average men hip prent estimated to be paid to holders of anoth pirilleges by radiou bankers in Wall-st. The holders have been a decreased to the property of the control of the con STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS. THIRD NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO. CHICAGO, Dec. 10, 1875. The Annual Meeting of Shareholders of the Third National Bank of Chicago for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other busic ess as my come before the meeting, will to held at the Banking Office on Tuerday, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock.

L. V. PARBONS, Cashier. PRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

\$5.00 Packages

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY IN EXCHANGE POR

Bills of National Currency, TRIBUNE OFFICE

RATIBOAD TIME TARE

Depot for of Libert, and John of Training and 96 Laked, Technical States, and John of Training and 96 Laked, Learning Street,

CH'CASO FITAN & ST. LAIPS and Chicago, Kannes City and Danier Sarries Depot, West Cids, new Median & Offices: At Depot, and 120 Sendalph.

LAKE SHORE & MIC

CHICAGO, MILWAINEE & ST. PAUL BALL POL Darion Depot, corner Madion and Canal-on This ES South Clark-at., appeads Sherman Chem. Wyonesia and Minnesota Night
Passonger.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & UNIVEY ROLL THE Depole, foot of Laborat, Indiana-as, and Estantian and Canad and Statemin-sta. Total Ques, U.C.

Depot, Exposition Building, Vicins Office, Mi Clarks., No. 19 Washington.

| Leave. | Arrive. Ouly line running the hotel cars to New York.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOYYNO LIVE From Pilisbury, Gineimani & S. Louis Rail-ny lar-ner Clinton and Carroll-sts., Fest Side, Bobbl of

Indianapolia, Louisville & Cincinnati Las Rapeas. derina 1 Mar Rapeas. d P'ITSBURG, CIN'TYNATI & ST. L'PIPS RELEVAL.
From depoi corner Cindon and Carrentes, and of Carrentes, and of depoi.

Leave. Laren. Arriva.

PITISBUR , FT. WAYNE & CHICADO BALLWAY Day Express.

Pacific Axpress.

Praise lease from year of Expession Building and the of Penning-Secundary, from Corn & Climber, and Authority on Copy office, 10: Corn-d., career of State Outside. Lours. | Arriva. croing Express.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFICALITY 2 Depot, corner of fun Suren and Sharmon da Problet of Grand Facility Model. LEGAL NOTICE.

11

WE DO

IN T WESTANDT

IT

APPE TO

OTHER

THA WE DO IT I

PLACED

AND TH

CLUMIT I DULLINI

POPULAR 1 ANI

OUF

Overc FOF

MEN AND

Within the of Al

> Farnishing FOR I

HOLID AT T

MPORTERS

NUTT 0. D. C

184 and 186

CLOTHING.

TIME TABLE ARTHUR UT THAN

VESTERY ROME ONLY

CHOS MARKS - Becomes on

LIKE IT!

WE DO THE

CLUTHING

IN THE

WESTAND THE EAST

IT

APPEARS

TO

THAT

WE DO IT FOR FUN

PLACED US

8:35 a. m. 8:00 p. m.

Mil. and deput fost Possing. wiph-st., and at deput.

8:15 a. m. * 8:10p. m.

ROYONO LIVE sale Baileag least on Side, Notes a Sa. III

9:15 a. m. 9:00 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 7:30 a. m.

Lorns Hall 7913.
Wrote at . West Side.
, does at depot.
Leave. Arrive.

1:15 a. m. 9:30 p. m.

8:00 p. m. 1:30 a. m. CASO RAILWAY

Leges. Arress.

200 a. m. '8:00 p. m.
201 p. m. '6:1 a. m.
207 p m. | 6:10 a. m.
207 a. m. | 6:15 p. m.
copt Mondays. ; Es-

AIL 9917, on Sulfing and red

of Sulfing and red

of Corner of Frank

Cogne. Stripe.

30 a.m. 96-00 a.m.

30 a.m. 11: 6 a.m.

ce p. m. 93-10 p. m.

E.

In the Front. AND THAT

OUR

AND

-Overcoats

FOR

MEN AND BOYS

Within the Reach of All.

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS

AT THE

PORTEELS' PRICES

NUTTING, O. D. Clothier, 184 and 186 State-st.

FURS.

Field, Leiter & Co.

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS., Will offer, during next 20 days, the GREATEST BARGAINS in Ladies' Misses,' and Children's

That have been placed before the Chicago public for years.

While these goods have been marked down to almost the actual cost of manufacture, they guarantee every piece to be made from perfectly sound, fresh skins, and in the most fashionable styles.

The stock embraces all the leading staple and fancy

FURS

Including some exclusive novelties in "Ladies' Sealskin Hats,' made expressly for their Retail Trade by

The celebrated Paris Furrier, for Holiday Gifts. This line of goods tractive.

CLOTHIAG.

We can and do sell goods at MANUFACTURERS' Prices. We are the RETAIL Branch | and cord Bord Hakes, of extra sixe, at \$3 per doz., worth of Messrs. Miner, Beal & \$5! Silk "Bandannas," "Pongee Twills," Hackett, Wholesale Manufac- "China," "Spitafield," and every description of Silk Hdkfs., for neck or pocket. Gentleturers, Boston, Mass., and have men's Mufflers in a hundred fresh designs, on our counters their surplus stock of Winter Clothing, which we are bound to close men's Silk and Embroidered Lisle Hose, out, as we can carry money easier than we can goods. POPULAR ULSTERS We always have and do now give customers the privilege Gents' Walking and Driving Gloves, of all give customers the privilege of returning goods bought not Gents' Walking and Driving Gloves, of all kinds. Lapland Mitts, Fur and Silk and Wool Wristlets. Ladies' and Gentlemen's satisfactory in quality and price, if not soiled.

PUTNAM

131 & 133 Clark-st.,

Buyers

CLOTHING

Men's & Boys' Wear,

REMEMBER

You can purchase one garment the same as a dozen, and at bottom figures, of

Cor. Adams and Clark-sts.

LADIES' GOODS.

Great West End Dry Goods House CARSON,

PIRIE & CO., MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

GREAT SACRIFICE UNDERCLOTHING

CORSETS

Ladies' Chemises, with Embroidered Band, 75c; price elsewhere \$1.25.
Ladies' Chemises, Puffed and Embroidered, also Tucked and Embroidered Front, \$1; worth \$1.50. also Tucked and Embroidered Front, \$1; worth \$1.50.

Ladies' Chemises at \$1.25, \$1.50, and \$1.75: worth nuch more.

200 Ladies' Night-Dresses, Tucks and Ruffes all down front, \$1; well worth \$1.75.

100 Ladies' Night-Dresses, Tucked and Embroidered front. \$1.50: usual price, \$2.50.

100 Ladies' Night-Dresses, Wamsutta Muslin, ex. fine Embroidery and Tucks, \$2; worth \$3.

200 pr. Ladies' Drawers at 45c, worth 75c.

200 pr. Ladies' Drawers, Tucked and Fine Muslin, 60c, worth 85c.

300 pr. Ladies' Drawers, Tucked and Embroidered, ex. fine, at 75c, \$1, and \$1.25, worth \$1, \$1.40, \$1.75.

A LARGE LINE OF LADIES' WHITE SKIRTS. 50c to \$2, worth nearly double the price. INFANTS' CLOAKS, DRESSES, SLIPS, ROBES, BIBS, WAISTS,

and a full line of INFANTS' HAND-KNIT WORSTED GOODS at a great sacrifice

CORSETS.

300 pr. Woven Corsets at 50c, worth 75c.
200 pair French Woven Corsets at 85c, former price, \$1.25.
Better Quality French Wove Corsets, \$1;
formerly \$1.50.
300 pr. axtra fine French Wove Corsets at
1.50; formerly sold for \$2.25.
200 pr. of super extra Corsets at \$2 and \$2.25
—never before sold for less than \$4 and \$4.50 a pair; a big bargain.
Also full line of hand-made Side Steel Corsets are chase. sets very cheap.
Misses' Waists and Misses' French Wove
Corsets in all sizes, colored and white.
Madam Moody's Extra Long Corsets, all prices.
Thompson's Glove-fitting Corsets, "G," 51.50.
Madame Foy's Skirt-Supporting Corsets, all sizes. Ladies' Bustles, in all sizes, from 25c upw.

It Pays to Trade on the West Side. NOTIONS.

will be found very at- Chas. Gossage & Co.

For Christmas Sales!

expressly for Holiday Trade; Initial Hdkfs., from 50 cts. up; Bargains in Hem-stitched and Col'd Bord'd Hdkfs.; 300 doz. pure Linen marked at low prices. Gentlemen's Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Bows, Scarfs, Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, in latest novelties. Gentlehandsomely boxed, in styles not found elsewhere. Cardigan Jackets, for Ladies and Gentlemen, in the finest grades imported.

Kid Gloves,

In two, three, four, and six buttons, in the celebrated "Harris Seamless" and the popuar "Victoria" and "Jugla," of which we have the exclusive sale. Children's Kids in all sizes. Also, an elegant assortment of Glove and Hdkf. Boxes, with a large stock of Fancy Articles pleasing and appropriate as Gifts for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children,

And 117 Madison-st. Chas. Gossage & Co.

GLOVES. V FOR EVERYBODY. K

PARIS GLOVE STORE, N 94 State-st.

WEATHER STRIPS. Donble Rubber Weather Strips Keep out cold, rain, snow, etc. The cheapest and bes

SIN AND DEATH.

How the Law's Terrible Majesty Was Vindicated Yesterday.

Triple Execution at the Tombs in New York City.

The Displacement of a Halter Creates an Episode of Intense Horror.

An Unruly Crowd Tugged and Fought for a Glimpse at the

mann, Mo. His Gray-Haired and Blood-Stained Wife Impris-

Into Eternity from Her-

oned for Life. The Unvenerable Pair Brutally Mur-

dered Their Son-in-Law.

A Boston Man's Narrow Escape from Assassination and Robbery.

Informal Hanging of a Noted Criminal to a Cemelery Gate-Post.

> THREE NECROES HUNG. BELLIGIOUS PREPARATION.
>
> Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ere gathered about the Tombs this morning before 8 o'clock, eager to gain admission to the scene of the hanging of the three negroes who murdered the Jew peddler Weisenberg for the few dollars he had on his person. The police had to clear the streets several times during the morning. The invited guests of the Sheriff, to the number of 300 or more, waited in for an hour before the doors were opened for their admissi in. Not less than fifty persons, neluding reporters and friends of the condem ed, remained in the prison all night, in order to waten the last hours of the doomed men, and attended mass and other religious services with them. Weston and Thompson were Catholics, and masses were chanted for them during the night in the chapel of the prison. Ellis was a Methodist, and religious services for him were held in the long corridor of the jail, the Deputy Sheriffs and reporters only being in attendance THE EXECUTION,

as far as Weston and Thompson were concerned, was in no degree remarkable. Both bore theming mulatto, and Thompson quite an intelligent negro, and both concealed what fears they had of death to the last. The necess of neither were broken. They died of strangulation, but very quickly. After three minutes, Weston's pulse beat at 25 only; at the end of four minutes the pulsations were only 15; at five minutes, 12; at six minutes the pulse fluttered to 32, and in a quarter of a minute more ceased to beat.

Thompson's pulse, after three minutes, stood at 21; four minutes, 19; five minutes, 16; at aix minutes it was imperceptible; and in seven minutes he was dead. TEBRIBLE.

But the death of Ellis was a most horrible exhibition. He was a most repulsive-looking stincts, and he showed his fear from the start. He had obtained from the keeper of the prison greased his neck, with the idea probably that it would make the rope slip more readily, and end his sufferings more quickly. When brought to the scaffold the noose was properly adjusted, with the knot under his right ear; but as the Sheriff began his work of pulling the black cap about their faces and fastening the nooses to the rope above Weston and Thompson, the sight of this work and the clicking of the iron clasps made Ellis nervous. He trembled from head to foot, and, after the cap was drawa down and the drop adjusted, he suddenly turned his head to the left with a quick nervous movement. This brought the knot of the rope, which slipped on his greased neck, directly under his chin, and before it could be readjusted the hangman had cut the rope, the heavy 1,000-pound wight fell, and the three bodies were jerked simultaneously into the air. Ellis' neck was not broken, nor did the rope press upon his throat. He was enspended by the back of the neck. He immediately began violently to struggle. In doing so his feet became loosened from their pinions, and, in kicking about, he struck the wall with his foot. This caused his body to sway back and forth in the direction of the others. The crowd was then howified to see the man throw his legs around the shoulders of Thompson and clasp him tightly in a desperate embrace. He then lifted himself by his legs, and by the rope, which still touched only the back of his neck, until he was on a level with Thompson's head and 5 feet from the ground, lying as it were in the air. Then, by a superhuman effort, he got his right hand to the rope, and raised his head by this means not less than 6 inches. Of course, this gave him relief, and be cried out in a loud tone, "Save me! save me!" in despairing accents. It is a strange fact that this was the dving appeal of his victim, wnose throat Ellis had ito his victim, wnose throat Ellis had ito his victim. greased his neck, with the idea probably that it ould make the rope slip more readily, and end "Save me! save me!" in despairing accents. It is a strange fact that this was the dving appeal of his victim, whose threat Ellis had insisted on cutting after he was dead.

is a strange fact that this was the dving appeal of his victim, whose throat Ellis had insisted on cutting after he was dead.

DEATH AT LAST.

In lifting himself in this way, and while thus struggling, the noose, singularly enough, was readjusted until the knot was again under his ear. When, therefore, the swaving motion of his body broke asunder the grup of his legs about Thompson's body, and his band was no longer able to maintain its grip on the rope, he fell suddenly about 6 inches, with the noose in its proper position. His struggles afterward were only the nervous twitching natural under the circumstances, but the pulsations of his heart showed that he was under the wildest nervous excitement. At the end of four minutes it beat at 72; in five minutes it was 66; at nine it was soarcely perceptible, and in ten minutes he was dead.

[In the Associates Press.]

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Weston, Ellis, and Thompson (colored men) were hanged in the Tombs Prison, at 9:35 this morning, for the murder of Abram Weisseerg, a peddier, in September last. The Exeming Post says: The scene at the Franklin latrest sutrances to the Tombs, before the opening of the doors, was suggestive rather of a Tambany Hall ward-meeting than an assemblage of men collected to witness the enforcement of the laws. The crowd increased every moment, and long before 9 o'clock, long lines of men, all clamorous for admission, formed in Franklin and Centre streets. The entrances to the prison was completely blocked, and the police were compelled to use no small degree of force to clear the way for the officers detailed to preserve order within the walls. At last, about 9:15, the doors were opened for the admission of the hadres, but in the confusion many persons secured admission who had no right wastever to that consideration. When the entrance of the prison was gained, the ticket-holders made a lush to said the place of execution, but were checked we the police in front of what is known as the "Ten-Day House," and a dense crowd was

An Old German Farmer Swung

the signal, the weights were let go, and the bodies of the three murderers were lifted into the air.

A MOST HORRIELE SCENE

then occurred. Westor diel easily, no motion of his frame being perceptible, except a brief sindder, and an occasional contraction of his legs. Thompson apparently suffered more. His body shivered from head to foot, his breast heaved, and he raised his arms three several times, working his fingers convulsively. But the mode of Ellis' death was the craelest of all. At the last moment, after the noise had been adjusted, he suddenly turned his head and disarranged the position of the knot. Before it could be readjusted, the signal was given, and the weight fell. The knot slipped and became fixed beneath his chin. He began to writhe terribly, and placing his feet against the boards at the side of the scaffold, he attempted to raise himself and relieve the strain upon his beek. He then swang around, and convulsively seized Thompson, who was hanging next to him, and again endesvored to raise himself. He even succeeded in twice classing his legs around Thompson's waist, and by thue easing his neck, was enabled to breathe more freely and to prolone his agony.

HE EVEN SEIZED THE BOPE, just above the knot, his arms having been fastened to loosely, and as he did so his handkerchief, which was in his hand when he was swing into the air, fell over his shoulder. He was heard to cry aloud "Save me," and his breath was plainly discernible as it issued beneath the black cap that covered his face. Scrong men turned away, pale and trembing, from the sick-coing spectacle, and there were murmurs of "Take him down," and "Cut the rope;" but, fortunately, there was no need of a double execution. In his strangles he again shifted the knot, and the noose suddenly losed around his windoipe, and he was sirangled to death.

AT HERMANN, MO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Iribun HERMANN, Gascounde County, Mo., Dec. 17 .-Henry Halienscheit was hung here to-day for the 17th of June last. The death-seutence of his wife Anna was commuted by the Governor, Wednesday, to imprisonment for life. The Hallenscheits were Germans,—the man being 58 years of age, and the woman 60. They have been confined five months in the County Jail at Hermann, and received their sentence at the November term of the Gasconade Circuit Court. IGNORANT AND BRUTAL,

since their sentence, have manifested little Methodists, but have refused to receive spiritual consolation from the clergy for the past three weeks. Flaunigan and Belch, of Jefferson City. their attorneys, made every effort to have their sentence commuted to imprisonment for life, but Gov. Hardin refused to interfere in the case

The Hermann Jail is on a considerable eminence, the scaffold having been erected at a point on the jail yard hill over ooking the iff Berguer had all the arrangements complete last night. Yesterday a Taisunz reporter, in company with Mr. Wensel, of the Hermann Courier, and the Sheriff.

Coursey, and the Sheriff.

The continued the Sheriff.

The continued the sheriff of the same hatting the sheet of the same hatting a moment of the sheet of the same hatting a moment of the sheet of th VISITED THE PRISONERS. reading a Bible, while his wife was knitting.

she would tell them were Albawd was. She replied that Albawd and Hallenscheit

HAD HAD A FIGHT
at the grindstone one evening, and that Albawd had run away and did not return. The daughter was questioned, but denied knowing anything about the fight, saying she was a mile away on the farm when it occurred. When told that the farm was not half-a-mile across in any direction, she admitted she had seen them fighting, but did not know where Albawd wont. "Hallenscheit has killed him," said Dr. Suess, "and we want to know what he did with the body." A slight patior passed over the faces of the two women at this, and they mutely shook their hask in donial. After further questioning, the mother turned to her daughter and said: "Wilhelmins, this will come out, and we had better tell the men all about it." Whereupon she confessed that

HER HUSBAND HAD KILLED ALBAWD the morning after the fight, in the garret of the house. When asked to show where the body was, she at first refused, but suffered herself to be led in a direction she had indicated with her hand; and, when about 80 yards from the house, pointed to a small brush-pile by a branch. Upon removing the brush and a few inches of earth, a human body, slightly decomposed, was discovered, which the daughter said was that of Albawd, her husband. The body was naked, with the exception of a toro and bloody shirt; and the interment had been so imperfect that the knees were exposed and a portion of the trunk had been eaten by dogs.

It was not yet suspected that the two women had assisted at the crime; but, at the inquest, when her statement was taken, the wife told a story of the killing which showed that she and her mother were, if possible,

EVEN MORE CALLOUS AND EBUTAL than Hallenscheit had been s.

story of the killing which showed that she and he mother were, if possible,

EVEN MORE CALLOUS AND REUTIL

than Hallenscheit had been.

Her statement at the inquest and at her trial
was that, after the fight between the two men at the statement at the inquest and at her trial
of they had quieted down, and the family retired for the night. The house is a story-and-a-half log house, and both men and their wives slept in one room below,—the half-story being used as a store-room or loft. In it, however, there was a lounge that was not used. In the morning, Albawd got up some time before daylight, and before the others were awake, and taking some calico he had purchased for his wife the day before the others were awake, and taking some calico he had purchased for his wife the day before, and fired everything to make a strong case when the detectives made the descent on being hothing that the trap was ready to epring. Falling, however, to offer any evalence austaining this theory, except that Woods might have been arrested, but was not, and was indicted afterwards "only for fun," as one of the detectives said. The prisoners will probably be convicted.

The trial of the silk-thieves, Plerson and Beed, of Chicago, began to-day in the Court of Common Pleas.

Albawd got up some time before daylight, and before the others were awake, and taking some calico he had purchased for his wife the day before the others were availed. The prisoners will probably be convicted.

The trial of the silk-thieves, Plerson and Beed, of Chicago, began to-day in the Court of Common Pleas.

Shortly before daylight, the rest of the family got up, and Hallenscheit went to the barn to be feed. In a few moments his wife called him back,—saying that Caris. was lying on William H. Britton, Wednesday night, the made a desperate attempt a graph of the convention of the city of the family got up, and Hallenscheit went to the barn to be prison for fifteen peers. On his way there in the court of a tresting him, was souteneed to Auburn Sheigh him the cou

cement of a Halter

10 Episode of

10 Found of the way to greate the same of t a pistoi-ball in the head. He was removed to a station near by, and gave his name as Henry Harwitz, traveler for Henle & Co., diamond-merchants. He said that he had been followed all day by some man, but the stock of diamonds, worth \$50,000, which he always carried with him, he had deposited in a jeweler's eafe. He was perfectly sober when he was shot. The officers found a pistol on the ground near where he fell. It was a single-barreled Derringer of large calibre, and of a New York make never sold here, proving conclusively that the robber followed him from that city. A doctor soon arrived, and found that the ball had strock the occipetal or hardest part of the sknii, and was flattened thinner, than a penny. Harwitz was taken to the City Hospital, where he will recover. Had the bullet gone an inch on either side, or above or below, he would have been killed.

OTHER CRIMINAL MATTERS.

given to the jury. On the part of the defense it is alleged that George Ballard, brother of the a counterfeiting partnership with bim, provided bank-note plates and other evidence, and fixed

his companion of his boots and \$10 times and in his pockets.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Springfield, Ith., Dec. 17.—John Dawley and William Bess, of Rochester, this county, were detected to-day in attempting to pass a forged check for \$115, drawn thereon at Jacob Bunn's banking-house, the check purported to be drawn by P. L. Harrison, a heavy depositor. The forgers were arrested and lodged in jail.

Jesse W. Bittinger, a fugitive merchant of this city, recently arrested at Nedslia on Gov. Beveridee's requisition, was upon examination last night, discharged on the State process, and immediately rearrested on a Federal warrant for violation of the Bankrupt law. Upon examination tion to-day before the United States Commissioner, he was remanded to jail in default o bail.

cest, rape, and abortion, was tried to-day on the first charge and was acquitted. He admited aving administered the medicine which caused to abortion on his own daughter. Bith duchies that it was intended for that purpose, Dr. Hanson, a physician of Virden, Id., has seen indicated by the present Grand Jury for an cortion committed in that city. The excita-tent is great.

ment is great.

HAS A CROOMED LOOK.

ERIE, Pa., Dec. 17.—A mysterious business transaction recently occurred here. Two strangers came here the latter part of November and rented a place of business—under the style of Graves & Brother, and advertised to open a wholessile grocery and iquor store on the 15th inst. Only one of the firm, registering himself as "D. K. Graves, St. Louis," put in appearance, and with him came a bookkeeper hailing from Toledo, and caling himself J. T. Chapman, who claims to have formerly been a distiller in St. Louis. Large quantities of goods were received from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and New York, which, instead of being taken to their store and unpacked, were catted into barns, the marks erased, and then thinped to William Hasch. Pitrisbug, the shipper storing himself R. A. Spilker. The pair followed the goods, leaving unpaid hotel bills. A detactive how working up the case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 17.—A dispatch from Carson says a man named Thomas Bur, was hung by vigitantes last night. He was found this morning banging to the gate of the cometery. He had been recently engaged to man cases of areon and robbery, and had excepted imprisonment for want of legal evidence, and had received repeated warmings to leave the vicinity which he had disregarded. He was taken quietly from his bed by masked men and hung without any disturbance. He was a native of New York, 26 years old.

ALLECED REVENUE FRAUDS.

ALLEGED REVESUE FRAUDS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—De Grieff & Co.'s drygoods store has been seized on Broome street, on the charge that they largely undervalued ninety-live cases of silk frings for dresses, worth about \$100,000. The bonds of the firm are fixed at \$400,000, Mr. Triscoa one of the partners, says that the prosecution is an attempt to blackmail 2400,000. Mr. Triacca one of the partners, says that the prosecution is an attempt to blackmail the firm, and that the informer is a discharged unlessman in the fringe department. The firm has a house in Berlin and a branch in Paris.

ROBERT AND REATEN.

Special Disputch to The Carcado Pribune.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Dec. 77.—Frank Counters, and man residing in the south west part of the ownering, was found this morning lying in dealings condition part the railroad warehouse.

toweship, was found this morning lying in a helpless condition near the railroad warehouse. Both hands were badly frozen, and a dangerous wound, caused by a heavy blow, was found upon his bead. Twenty-four dollars was taken from him by the would-be murdorars, who have thus far escaped arrest.

DEFAULTER ARRESTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 17.—A. Woodward, arrested here, was sent East this morning in charge of Sheriff Anderson, of Shelby County.

Teob., on a requisition from the Governor of Tennessee, Woodward was the Treasurer of Shelby County some two years ago, and absence of the county some two years ago, and absence of the county some two years ago, and absence of the county some two years ago, and absence of the county some two years ago, and absence of the county some two years ago, and absence of the county some two years ago, and absence of the county some two years ago, and absence of the county some two years ago, and absence of the county some two years ago, and absence of the county some two years ago, and absence of the county some two years ago, and absence of the county some two years ago, and absence of the county some two years ago, and absence of the county some two years ago, and absence of the county some two years ago, and absence of the county some two years ago, and absence of the county some two years ago, and absence of the county some county some county some county some county some constants.

Tennesse. Woodward was the Treasurer of Shelby County some two years ago, and absocoded a defaulter in the sum of \$77,500, went to New York, and thence to Mexico. He came here about three ago.

Special Disputch to The Categor Pribuse.

Canal Rapins, in., Dec. 17.—To-day the remains of the wife of Edward Coulter, who died suddenly a few days ago, were exhumed at the request of relatives, who had reason to believe that her death resulted from an abortion. A post-mortem examination was had this afterwoon, but the Coroner's jury have not announced their verdict.

MEN TO PE HUNG IN NEBRASEA. NEW TO PE HUNG IN NEBRASEA.

Liscoun, Neb., Dec. 17.—The trial of Jordan
P. Smith for the murder of Milton Collins, was
finished at Heatiney this afternoon, the jury returning a verdict sentencing Smith to be hanged
April 6. Last September, Smith, a Texas herder,
shot Collins in cold blood for merely remonsurating because some cattle of Smith's herd broke
into his field, destroying property.

Nebrasia City has two hanging cases on the
tapis. Hank Dodge will be hanged there Jap, 6.
A petition is now being circulated for the Governor to commute his sentence to imprisonment
for life.

TOPERA, KAB., Dec. 17.—A special from Gar-nett, Kan., states that a Mr. Chamberlain, of Obio, this afternoon shot and killed his brother-n-law, Whiam Hamilton, a prominent merchant of that place. Chamberlain was arrested, and thims that he shot Hamilton in consequence of mathiesa difficulties.

pusiness difficulties.

MURDER AT GEORGETOWN, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 17.—A Courrer-Journal
pecial says a difficulty, resulting in the death ppecial says a clificulty, resulting in the death of Henry Thomassen, occurred to day in George-town, Ky. Thomassen and Oscar Barbec entaged in an attercation, concerning a debt due the latter. Barbec suddenly produced a pistol and shot Thomassen in the abdomen. The wounded man fell and exclaimed as the breath left him, "It is a cold-blooded murder." Barbec was arrested.

As arrested.

RAID BY MEXICAN BANDITYI.

Francisco, Cal., Dec. 17.—A dispatch Campo says this morning an armed body exicans advanced on the town. Business suspended, the people were under arms, sensinels stationed. At 10 in the morning Mexicans approached, but, on being sed of the preparation for defense, and armed citizens extracted from San ired. Armed citizens arrived from San go to-day. If troops are not soon warded the place must be abandoned. Peo-arriving daily at Tueson from Sonora report impossible to remain in that State and pre-

CASUALTIES.

NEW ORLMANS, Dec. 17.—The steamboat U. S.
Pike arrived last night from Bayou Sara with a cargo of 397 bales of cotton, 208 bogsheads of angar, 594 barrels of molasses, and other freight. She landed near the foot of Canal street, where she took fire this morning and burned water's edge with her entire cargo, except 160 bales of cotton, which had been discharged. The boat and cargo were valued at \$100,000. Insured in local companies for \$50,000. M. Seweral persons on the boat were badly burned. A number of deck-bands who are missing immped overboard and were drowned. den deput

TREE-FELLING ACCIDENT. Dr. a. Special Dispatch to The Caroners Tribunes.

Dayron, O., Dec. 17.—A years, German named Ferdinand Kramer, employed unia farm 2 miles north of this city, while chopping down a tree to-day, was struck by a branch of the fall-ing tree, which killed him almost instantly.

The Biddle House, one of the classe and best-mown hotels in Detroit, voluntarily closed yes-

not to cost more than \$80,000 12ath 322 2 David High, of veilow Greek Stephenson County, Iil., fell dead, after returning fromburch on Sunday evening, of apostery.

D. A. Bose & Co., of Detroit, lumber dealers and manufacturers, failed yesterday. Their lia-bilities are about \$300,000; assets about \$400.

Col. John H. Oberly has been appointed by the City Council of Cairo to go to Washington and secure an appropriation for the relief of Cairo from the cutting away of the bank of the

military company was organized at Grand bide last evening; Captain, J. H. Sauford; ultravits, Thornton and Nurse; Sergeants, tun, Candall, Grandberg, Monte, and Kei-u. Forty men were curoiled. A Mrs. Adair, of Chicago, a lady of unsound

FOREIGN.

Over Two Hundred Persons Killed and Injured by the Dynamite Explosion.

One of the Infernal Machines Now on Beard the Steamship Saller.

Earl Derby Tells Why England Purchased the Suez Canal Stock.

Reported Sinking of a Spanish Gunboat by Cuban Insurgents.

CERMANY.

THE DINAMITE EXPLOSION. W YORK, Dec. 17 .- A dispatch from Berlin gat the Empress of Germany has started object of collecting and administering and appliances for the aid of the sufferers dynamite explosion at Bremerhaven on

BREMEN, Dec. 17. -Thompson's wife has returned to Dresden. She appears innocent of any complicity in her husband's crime. The total number of killed and wounded by the explosion is now equivated at 200.

ANOTHER PACKAGE.

LONDON, Dec. 18—6 a. m.—The Bremerhaven

Zeitung asserts, in spite of all contradictions, that, according to Thompson's confession, there is another explosive package on board the steamer Sailer, where one had already been discovered. Covered.

[Norz.—The Salier left Bremerhaven on the 16th, for Southampton and New York,]

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The police are about to start for France, to bring back the crew of the British ship Leonie, Captain Hatfield, from Antwerp for New York, who mutinied on the Slat of October last, and killed the master, mate, and boatswaip. Eleven of the crew will be charged with murder. A large number of witnesses wi also be brought here. The examination of the Greek sailors will commence at Nautes, on Mon-

day next, the British Consul assisting.

The Queen of Denmark and the Princess
Tayra returned to Copenhagen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and her children, who will spend the holidays in Denmark.

EDINBURO, Dec. 17.—Earl Derby visited the city to-day, and was enthusiastically received. He will remain over to-morrow. To-day he will deliver his inaugural address as Rector of the University, and in the evening will attend a meeting under the auspices of the Workingman's Conservative Association. To-morrow the freedom of the city will be presented to him.

Earl Derby was to-day formally installed as

Rector of the University of Edinburg, and de-livered his loaugural address. In the evening be made a speech before the Workingmen's Con-servative Association, in the course of which he alluded to England's relations with Egypt. He denied that the Suez Causl purchase signified a reversal of England's policy on the Eastern on, and disciaimed any desire on the part of the Government to establish a protectorate over Egypt. He declared that the only object of the Government was to obtain additional scourity and uninterrupted access to India.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—6 a. m.—Default has been the content of the interrest of the

made in the payment of the interest of the Peruvian debt.

made in the payment of the interest of the Peruvian debt.

Hurst and Warkin, the Committee of the Briebondholders in England, propose the following scheme, to be carried out under the forcelowine by a Committee of which Gov. Tilden is to be invited to take the Ghairmanship. The plan proposes to give the bondholders voting power until the position of the undertaking is improved, and the reduction of the filed liabilities to a level with net revenue by reducing the onerous ront charges, and also the reduction of first mortgage bonds as follows: flolders of first mortgage bonds and of stering 6 per cost bonds shall receive mortgage bonds of some class for interest at present intents to March 1, 1976; thereafter, until 1880, interest shall be arriable in gold at 6 per cent, and after that time at 7 per cent, but the Company shall be entitled to redeem, prior to 1880, at 105 for Eric second mortgage, including convertible gold bonds. Two classes of gold sterling mortgage bonds, running pinety years, as to be ambatituded, the first for 60 per cent of sterling moregage boads, running placty years are to be substituted, the first for 60 per cent of the principal, carrying interest at 6 per ceat payable in bonds of the same class from dates of default until March, 1577, and thereafter in gold; the second for 40 per cent of the principal, carring 4 per cent interest, and pavable only out of the net earning until 1881, and thereafter only 5 per cent divisiond, or the prefered stock is to be reduced to 6 per cent. Assessments are to be levied at the rate of \$3 in the hundred on preferred stock, and \$6 in the hundred on ordinary stock, shareholders receiving for amounts thus paid third-mortgage bonds to beer 5 per cent interest, pavable only from the net carrings ordinary stock is the center. of the principal, carrying 4 per cent interest, and frem the net earnings, and also shares in the re constructed Company. A meeting of the bond-holders is called for Jan. 4, 1876, to consider the

PERU.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The Star and Revald. of Panama, says: "The twelve-oared cutter ace, in the barbor of Callao, between the rews of the United States steamer Richmond and a Peruvian man-of-war, was won by the Per uvians by 200 yards. The distance was 2 miles. and the purse \$2,000 in gold. The American used a regulation boat, belonging to the Rich-mond, while the Pernylans pulled a boat built

In Husnata, Peru, during the voting for President, a riot took piece, during which twenty persons were sailed outricht, and an ussacertained number were wounded.

FRANCE.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS. VERSAULES, Dec. 17 .- The Ministerial crisis caused by the intended withdrawal of M. Leon Say, Minister of Finance, continues, masmuch as M. Say persists in his determination to re-

SENATOR ELECTED.

In the Assembly to-day, Gen. Cissey, Minister of War, was elected to the Senate.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—A report is current among the Citbane in this city that the Spanish guiboat Graciosa was recently fired on from a masked battery, while ascending Llama Creak, in Cuba. In andeavoring to get out of the range, the Graciosa tan aground, and was sat on fire by the insurgents and totally destroyed.

The Accident to L'Amerique.

The Journal dis Haure of the 25th of November gives the following account of the accident to the transatiantic steamer L'Amerique:

"Several of the passengers of the French transatiantic steamer L'Amerique, who were taken on board by the Chrisa, arrived this morning at Havre by the packet from Scuthampton. They have given us some account of the accident that occurred to our great steamer. It was about 3 o'dock on Sunday morning, when L'Amerique was only about three days and a half distant from the French coast. that her main shaft broke. The report and conomisson that consulty awakened and hurried half dressed to the thirdire, thinking that the steamer had run aground and was about to sink. Happily, after some moments of involved the confusion, considering that the accident occurred so anis in the morning, they were able to learn the full strent of the nuischief, and the Captain hastened to assure them that there was not the least danger, but only a very disagrees he delay in their voyage, as the steamer had been instantly changed into a sailing vossel, when all accessed to the steamer had been instantly changed into a sailing vossel, when all accessed the case of the morning, or accounted from the solid stress to access the confusion of the seamer had been instantly changed into a sailing vossel, when all accessed the case of the morning dawned, summoned han to her piesural of the steamer had been instantly changed into a sailing vossel, when any the chief mounted the oursel, when the seamer had been instantly changed into a sailing vossel, when the chief mounted to be only a server the care of the least anger, but only a very disagrees, he delay in their voyage, as the steamer had been instantly changed into a sailing vossel, when we have the chief mounted the oursel, when the chief mounted the oursel, when the chief mounted to be only a server the care of the second that the read of the chief mounted the oursel, when the high the chief mounted to he was demanded the oursel, when

sengers of L'Amerique who were gathered on the quarter-deck; but, nevertueless, when their appetites had been whetted by the sharp night air and their anxiety, they decided to go below to breaklast. Saddeniy, while they were yet below. Capt. Pounoit announced to them that the English steamer, after having passed L'Amerique, had at last seen her signal, had stopped, and was coming up to the disabled steamship. After communication had been established, and the Captain of the China had learned the nature of the accident, he placed himself entirely at the service of Capt. Pouzolz, but the latter said he service of Capt. Pouzolz, but the latter said he service of Capt. Pouzolz, but the latter said he service of Capt. Pouzolz, but the latter said he service of Capt. Pouzolz, but the latter said he service of Capt. Pouzolz, but the latter said he service of Capt. Pouzolz, but the latter said he service of L'Amerique who, heing in a hurry to reach their destination, might wish to continue their journey on the English steamer. The Captain of the China at once consented, be a type in the sea made the lofty sides of the English steamer roll heavily. Only thirteen passengers of L'Amerique decid at togon hoard the China, among whom vere two ladies who preferred to run the risk of an upset on the sea to remaining on board the disabled steamship. We must say, in conclusion, to the creatie of the Cup and Company, that the "sinpwirecked voyagers" were received, with the greatest cordishity on board the China, and the "sinpwirecked toyagers" were received with the greatest cordishity on board the China, and that every attention was shown to them by the Captain during the two days they remained on her. The English Company, moreover, declined to receive any compensation for their services." The English Company, moreover, declined to receive any compensation for their services."

FIRES.

AT NEPONSET, R.L.

PRINCETON, Ill., Dec. 17.— The following telegram was received here this morning from Ne-

ponset, Bureau Co., Ill.:

A fire broke out at this place yesterds 12:30, in a dwelling-house owned by Daniel Red man. The house stood close to the carriage shops owned by Norris & Priestman. These gentiemen received notice several days ago, from unknown parties, that there would be a fire in the rear, and to be ready for it, as that particular house must come down, and come it did in about forty raimines. No other damage was done, and there was no insurance.

Ozana, Neb., Dec.17.—A fire broke out at 1,30 o'clock this morning on Eleventh street, near the southwest corper of Farnham, and destroyed a rew of wooden buildings on Eleventh street, and Nos. 162, 164, 166, 163, and 170 on Fernham and Nos. 162, 164, 166, 168, and 170 on Farman atrest. From sparks, or dying abundles, No. 156 in the same block was almost destroyed. The loss is about \$7,000; the tosurance very light. Two engines were disabled. The thermometer was at 10 degrees below zero.

AT GRAND RAPIDS MICH. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 17 .- The river steamer Jenison, laid up for the winter, was burned this morning. The loss is about \$12,000; the insurance \$9,000. The cause is supposed to

Tolepo, O., Dec. 17.-The Erie-street flourng-mills, this city, were partially destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, \$13,000; insurance,

RELIGIOUS.

METHODIST MISSION WORK.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 17.—The fifty-fifth Methodist Episcopal Church began here to-night by a praise meeting at Roberts' Park Courch. The Rev. Goode presided, and ad-dresses were made by Bishop Harris. Drs. Reid and Dashiel, Secretaries of the Board of Missions, Drs. Parkhurst and Speucer, and the Revs. Goode and Andras. A basiness meeting will be held to-morrow, and in the evenoing Bishop Harris will relate the story of his trip around the world. Sunday, missionary services will be held in all the churches, with a union around the world. Sunday, missio say services will be held in all the churches, with a union meeting as night.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—The congregation at the Depot Church to-day was as large as usual. Mr. Moody spoke ou the subject of intemperance. He called on those who are addicted to strong drink to have fath in God and he will belp them. A man wao has the spirit of God stimulating his heart will not care for any other stimulating his heart will not care for any other stimulatin. He concluded with a prayer that God may touch the consciences of rum-soliers.

DROWAY'S DOMESTIC BUSINESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tenuare, UBDQUE, Ia., Dec. 17.—Six years ago a man named Ordway was living with his wife and two children in Jo Daviess County, Illinois, when she suddenly disappeared, taking with her the two children and \$3,000 in money. Ordway searched in vain to find some trace of them, and finally settled down in Clinton. The other day he received a letter from a friend in Jo Daviess County, telling him that one of his boys had been rought back and left by some person unknown.

Ie immediately started, and, upon arrival, found hat his volucest soo had indeed been returned. Ie at once took possession of him and started or Cinton, Ia. The whereabouts of the woman and the other son are still a mystery.

Axron, Ill., Dec. 17.—Mr. Phulip Bauer, one of our most esteemed German citizens, was found dead in the office of Sweetser & Priest this fternoon. The Coroner held an inquest on the body this evening, and the jury returned a ver-dict of death from apoplexy. Mr. Bauer was 49 years of age. Special Dispaich to The Chicago Tribune.

Specied Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuses.
GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Dec. 17.—The Rey. Dr. Richards, Baptiet, of Spring Lake, died suddenty last night. His body was taken to Philadelphia. Drs. House, L., Dec. 17.—Withe, the youngest see of Senster Wright, died this morning quite suddenly of dipublicia. He was aged 10 years. The Senator was telegraphed to, and left Washington this morning for a one.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

San Thancisco, Cal., Dec. 17.-Arrived-The Pacific Mail steamship City of Panama, from

ANTWERP, Dec. 17 .- The steamship Vaderland while on her voyage from Philadelphia to this port, went ashore in the Scheldt, but is expected one off.

Dec. 17.—Steamship Navarino, from HULL, Dec. 17.—Steamship Navarino, Irom New York, has arrived. Philadellipin, Dec. 17.—Arrived—Steamship City of Limerick, from Liverpoot. New York, Dec. 17.—Arrived—Steamship Ely-

" GRAND HAVEN, MICH.

Special Disvatch to The Chicago Pribune. MILWAUKEE, Dec. 17 .- On the return of the steamer Amazon from Grand Haven, the state of affairs was telegraphed Senator Ferry, and the result of that gentleman's labors is that in-structions have been received here to charter the powerful propeller Leviathan to keep the channel clear all winter, and there is no donot this will be done, the clades of her screw only being need.

HUNGER.

Semi-Riotous Proceedings of Two Thousand Famished Citizens of Montreal.

The City Taking Some S'eps to Give Work to Her Unemployed.

Fears of Violence at the Hands of Des perate Indigence.

Special Disputch to The Cheengo Tribune

MONTREAL, Dec. 17,—Fifteen hundred or two thousand starving laborers are now marching the atreets in procession. Dealers have become somewhat alarmed and shut up their shops. The famishing men attacked one of Treandesu's bread carts and cleaned it out, also the sleigh of a mutton-pie vender. They as-sembled in strong force this morning and surinded City-Hall, demanding bread or work. Alderman Greenier, Chairman of the Police Committee, addressed them, endeavoring to mollify their discontent, although he could not wait patiently till to-morrow; that the City
Council would probably do something for them
to-night. A deputation left here to-night. A deputation left here for Ottawa yesterday to wait upon the Government and as-certain what they intended doing in the matter. It is now made known that the projected works on the Lachine Canal cannot be proceeded with this winter, that only a portion of it is contract-ed for, and that lies within the city-limits, and were the water let out of the canal at this point, it would stop the operation of some of the largest mills in the constr, threwing thoune largest mills in the county, throwing tards of people out of employment. A ome shape will have to be extended to the this city soon, or there will probably ANOTHER DISPATCH. Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribuna.

MONREAL, Dec. 17.—A portion of the processionists, after leaving the City-Hall building this

stomate, after leaving the City-Hail belief, to a atternoon, marched up Jacques Cartier Square in a tunnituous column, and surned into Notro Dame street, along which they proceeded, shouting "Work or bread!" while one demanded "Work or blood." The cry of "To the Cham, a do Mars!" was at length raised, and some 200 or 300 proceeded there. Here one of the leaders addressed them, advising them to be quiet, and to proceed to some store and demand a flag with which to head the column. It leaving the Camps de Mars, they marched along Craig street to the West End. About 3p. m. a crowd numbering 2000 assembled at the outrance to City-Hall. 2,000 assembled at the entrance to City-Hall. The crowd here became very desorderly and some outside fighting took place. The police had much difficulty to restore order. As a pre-caution the various De artments were locked had much difficulty to restore order. As a pre-caution the various De artmeuts were locked up. Efforts were made to keep the crowd out of the hall, and the Mayor addressed them from the balcony, advising them to go home, and coun-seled moderation on their part, deprecating vio-lence, which would only make matters worse. He said the Council would give their case earnest consideration. He was futer-runed by cries, "We are suffering, and want food;" and the crowd then became very hoisterous. Some arrests were made, and Chief-of-Police Penton received a cut over the eye, atrading the skin. The fight becoming pretive general, the police using their cut ever the eye, atrading the san. The fight becoming pretty general, the police using their batons freely, and reinforcements of police arriving with Spencer files, the growd scattered in every direction. The police took up a position in front of the Court-House, and although surrounded by crowds, were not further molested. At the meeting of the Council, the Mayor delivered a speech on the subject of the large number of presents seeking aid from ered a speech on the subject of the large number of nnemployed persons seeking aid from the city, and said there was no doubt of the widespread distress. He read letters which had passed between him and the itot. A. Mackenzie, Premier. The latter said there was too great a disposition to lean upon the Government in this crisis. The Federal Government doubt adopt no policy in Montreal which they do not adopt in other cuties of the Dominion. Instructions had been cities of the Dominion. Instructions had been given contractors to proceed with every portion of the Lachine Canal works that could be done in the winter. Dwing to engineering difficulties, but a very small portion of the work can be proceeded with at present. In the epring, when the entire works have been contracted for, a good deal of employment will be formished. The Mayor said, in conclusion, that it was now for them to take measures of relief for the people,—not by distributing charity, but by giving work, They must distinguish between pauperism and poverty. Some discussion took place on the poverty. Some discussion took place on th question of proceeding with the water-works, and it was pouted out that the same reason urged by the Dominion Government that work on the Lachine Canal could not go on in winter

on the Lachine Cansi could not go on in winter applied in a great measure.

[In the Associated Press.]

MONTREAL Dec. 17.—this forenoon, about 1,000 unemployed people, mostly French Canadians, assembled in front of the City-Hall, where they remained for some time in an exetted etate, but, beyond relieving a bread-wagon of a ted. Ald, Greniese spose to the crowd, advisius them to adjourn until 3 p. m., when the Council would be ready to give some answer in response to their demand for work or bread. The majority of the assemblage then matched through the streets in a turnultuous column. At 3 p. m. a disorderly throng of over 2,000 surrounded the City-Hall, and, despite the large body of police, the mob attacked a beer-wagon, took the casks, and disnik the contents. A bread-wagon was then cleaned out. Ten minutes later a fight took place. Order restored with difficulty. The Alderman locked up the various dejartments, and discussed the propriety of reaching the Rot act. The Mayor theb addressed the assemblage from the balcony. He counseled the greatest moderation on their part; that violence would only make matters worse. He said the Council was to meet and give their case earnest consideration. He reflected on those who wanted to create disorder, and was interrupted by cries of "We are antering and ty of the assemblage then marched through th interrupted by cries of "We are antiering and

At a quarter to 4 the Council commenced delibrations. Meanwhile several encounters took place between the police and excited mob. Chief Penton taking an active part. Several arrests were made, and upon the approach of reinforce-ments the crowd field in every direction. A unm-ber were intoxicated, and while no doubt a large number of the inforcers precent really deserved work, many simply waited an opportunity for

work, many simply waited an opportunity for planser.

At the Conneil the Mayor read an answer from Premier Mackenzie to his letter describing the state of destruction in the city. The Premier said there was too great disposition to lean upon the Federal Government in this crisis. They could adopt no special policy fouching the case. Couracts had been let for a portion of the canal enlargement, and the contractors were requested to proceed with every portion possible during the winter, but to go shead would require the emptying of the canal, thus throwing 1,000 millers out of employment. The route of certain portions of the canal had not yet been decided on, owing to engineering difficulties, but the contracts would be let during the winter, which would furnish a good deal employment early in the spring. The Mayor said now was the time for the Conneil to take measures for relief, not the spring. The Mayor said now was the time for the Council to take measures for reisf, not by distributing charity, but by giving work. After a long discussion the Council decided to

employ as many as it could in the earthworks at 60 cents a day.

The police are out armed, expecting trouble

Beston Commercial Bulletin.

It was in the old days of stage coaches, and one of those buge, lumbering vehicles was plowing its way between Boston and Salem in a driving rain storm, filled inside and outside with a joily jain of passengers.

Among the number of the more fortunate insiders was a respectable, baid-headed old gentieman, who seemed to be very solicitous about a lady riding on the roof. Every few minutes the popped out his nead regardless of the rain, and

popped out his sead regardless of the rain, and shouled to some one above: "Well, how is sho now?" And the answer came, "All right."

"Is she 'getting wet?" inquired the old "No, not much," was the reply.

"No, not much," was the reply.

"Well, can't you put something 'round
her? Twill never do to have her get wet, you know."
... We've got everything around her we can

get."

"Haven't you got an old coat or a rug?"

"No, not a rag more."

A sympathetic young mad, hearing all this, and feeling aarmed for the poor lady out in the storm, inquired of the old geutleman why they didn't have her ride justed and not out on the roof? Bless you, there ain't room!" exclaimed

the old man.

"Not room! Why, I'll give her my place; it's
too bad!"

"Not at all, sir, not at all. We couldn't get
her into this stage anyhow."

Amazed at her prodigrous dimensions, the
kind young man said, "Well, sir, if my coat

would be of any service to you she may have it"; and, suiting the action to the word, he took off that garment and handed at to the old tentleman. "It's almost a pity, sir, to get your overcoat

"Not at all, sir; by no means; pass it up to The coat was accordingly passed up.
"How'll that do for her?" saxed the old

Tip-top! Just the ticket! All right ow."

Thus relieved, no further anxiety was man ested about the outside passenger till the stage rested about the outside passenger thin the stage arrived at the inn, when what was the supprise to said the gallent woner man's surprise. An indignation to find that his nice coat had been wrapped around—not a fair lady of unusual proportions, but—a double base viol.

A GLOOMY NEGOTIA"ON.

The Man Who Wanted

Mr. Phipps, of the firm of the Danbury undertakers. shop Saturday afterneon renating gloomily upon the dull times, when to appened and in came a stranger. The view of the salur-faced man, dressed in a dun-c red suit of rather tight-fitting clothes. He coked clear around

Then he looked curiously at him, and said:

"Is the boss in ?"

"Yes, sir, I am one of them. Is there anything I can do for you, sir ?"

"Well, that'll depend on how we kin deal. I reckon," replied the stranger, in a tone of subdued shrewdoers. "I have just had to absolder a pretty heavy affliction. My old woman went under yesterday." He panced and looked interrogatively over the array of coffins and castets.

"Your wife is dead?" inquired Mr. Phipps, with professional abxiety.

"You've hit it square, boss," replied the stranger, with an approving nod.

"What time yesterusy did the sad event open;"

About 5 p. m., as near as we kin reckon."

"About 5 p. m., as near as we sain records,"
"Pass away peacefully?"
"Lit out without a grosm," explained the bereawed. "She'd been sick off an on for about
two years an' better. Not right dawn sick all
that time, but then I don't think she done a
square day's work in two years. If a been a great
expense all strough, but I don't complain, hownamever. I came in to-day to see about fixin'

her up."

"Ah. you you wish to secure a burish case.

We have, as you see, various finds. You will
want something rather nibe, I fancy?" said Mr.

Phipps.
"Well, yes, I want something that will show considerable grief and sorrer, but nothing that's going to urset folks, you know. We are plain people, boss, an' at a time like this—with a great affliction should ted ou us—we don't feel like riling up the neighbors. If it was a hushin bee, now, or a barn raisin' even, I'd calculate to make their eyes prace fight around in their heads. But," and he signed heavily, "this is a hose of another cotor."

"How would this do you?" suggested Mr.

"How work this do you?" euggested all.

"What's the price of that? You see, boes, we live over in Paxter Plan. It's a small piace, an' there ain't much style. We don't want to go in too heavy, you know?"

"Certainly not; but this is a very neat-looking article."

"Yes," coincided the widower. "is done seem."

ing article."

"Yes," coincided the widower, "is does seem as if one needo" feel measy with that coffin in the front room, an' the room full of scople."

"I can let you have that for \$45."

"Jee-Oh, I conido" think of paying that.
Forty-five dollars! Why you kin get a magon in two colors for that money. You see, boss, this is a plain country function. this is a plain country funeral, an' not's torch light procession," feelingly explained the wid

undertaker, hastily pointing to another article of common wood, slightly stained. "How much is that?"

"Only \$18."
"Entiteen dollars, bey? Well, that's much more like it. Still, don't it strike you that \$18 is pretty eteep for these times?"
"Not for an article like that, sir. I can assume that such as could not have been

ood," explained Mr. Phipps. "Just see here a minute," exclaimed the stranger, suddenly and impressively drawing the undertaker to one side. "You say that coffin is sound as a nut, an' you want \$18 for it? Now, I want you to understand there su't any-thing small about me, an' that I've got just as much respect for the dead as any other maing, I don't eare where you smake him i But winter is coming or, you all any we owe a little to the living as That's a sound coffin, an' a sound coffin well enough in the right place, you know; but I want to ask you as a man of ex erience in these things, and understanding what grief is, if tou ain't got a box of that patiern that's got ome sort of a defect in the wood, which you onid knock of a little on?

"I haven't, sir?"
"Just think a minnit, please," he anxiously esumed. "Nothing a little rotted?".
The undertaker shook his head.
"With a worm hole or so in—I don't mind

dozen?" suggested the sorrowing one. dozen?" suggested the sorrowing one.
"No."
"Or a little sappy? Don't answer too quick.
Take time. Just a little sappy where it wouldn't be seen by the public, you know?"
"I haven't such a piece of wood in the establishment. We use mone that is imperfect."
"Eighteen dollars it is, then?" sighed the afficted.

afficted.

"Yes, sir."

"I must take it, I suppose." he observed:

"In the wife the neighbors see that coffin they'll
swear old J—has struck h gold mine. Now,
mark my words." And he passed gloomily out.

Curiosities of Postage. Mr. Gladstone, speaking at a gathering of tenants in connection with the marriage featurities at Hawarden last month, said: "In former times the postage of an ordinary-sized letter from London to Edinburg cost half-a crown. times the postage of an ordinary-sized letter from London to Edinburg cost half a crown. The Post-Office report for 1874 shows the advantages of the penny and half penny post from the fact that no less than 967,000,000 letters and 79,000,000 post-cards were transmitted in the United Kingdom in that year. It is not these figures, high though they are, that astomsh us so muon as a few items in the report, which, more than anything else perhaps, expose the eccentricities of a large class of human beings. Twenty thousand letters were reside without any address, and some of these blank envelopes contained bank-notes to the value of £2,000! The letters sent to the letterned Letter Office, numbering 4.400,000, contained, among other curiosities, a living housed frog, a living staz-beetle, living white mice, living smalls, an owl, a kingfisher, a rat, carving knives and forks, gun-cotton, and cartridges. The senders of unintalligible letters were Irish to the number of £2 to 1. With a dash of bitter irony the report states that one letter, containing Turkish bonds valued at \$4,000, was left at a heuse in a mistake. When handed over to the children as toys, their parents considering them of the value."

A Curions Will, The will, dated June 26 last, with a codicil dated July 5, of his. Elizabeth Balls, late of Park Longe, Streatham, England, who died on July 23, was proved on the 5th inst., the reasonal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testatria bequeaths to the Carcer Hespital £2,000 consols; to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Old Kent road, and the Blind Schools. Southwark £1,000 consols each; to the Institution for the Deaf and Guy's Hostital £500 consols each; to the Institution for the Deaf and Guy's Hostital £500 consols each; to the Idiots' Asylum, Earlswood, 8t. Thomas Hospital, and Guy's Hostital £500 consols each; to the Idiots' Asylum, Earlswood, 8t. Thomas Hospital, and Guy's Hostital £500 consols each; to the size discuss that the cob mare abd grewhomed which were her late husband's are cot to be sold. The mass is to be kept in a comfortable, warm, loose box, as it has been kept since her husband's death; is not to do any work, either in or out of harness, and its back is not to be crossed by any member of her late husband's family, but is so be ridden by some parson of light weight not more than four days in each the chartened and and interest and the first the support of the mars, and £5 per annum is left to the support of the mars, and £5 per annum is left to the support of the mars, and £5 per annum is left to the support of the mars, and £5 per annum is left to the support of the mars, and £5 per annum is left to the support of the mars, and £5 per annum is left to the support of the mars, and £5 per annum is left to the support of the mars, and £5 per annum is left to the support of the mars, and £5 per annum is left to the support of the mars, and £5 per annum is left to the support of the mars, and £5 per annum is left to the support of the mars.

AN ORIENTAL LEVEE

Reception of Native Chieftains by the Viceroy of India.

Curious Ceremonies --- Boyish Statelines

-.. The Jewels of the Guicowar.

How Indian Princes Are Honored Golconda Renewed.

Correspondence London Duty Telegraph. BontBay, Nov. 8.—And now let me des another scene, more imposing and more impor-tant, more interesting also, so being exactly similar to one in which the Proce of Wales himself will have to take part next week. It was late on Tacaday night when I received an invitation from the courteous and indefatigable Sec-retary of the Vicercy, Capt. Evelyn Baring, to breakfast at Malahar Point, the temporary residence of Lord Northbrook, on the following morning. There was however, in the nots even more than this, for it contained a postseript with the information that his Excelledey would re-

ceive the principal chieftans at present in Dom-bay in the audience-room of Government House at 7 a. m.

A few moments more, when the sun was up, scorching everybody, I was hastening up the steps of

On seeing a place for the first time, the eye naturally wanders all around. Let us glance at the building before us. On the broad staircase on either side are soldiers of the Yicero's body-guard. Some bear halbards, some lances, some a sords; they are broad, strong men, few of of them less than 6 feet is height, and look magnificent in their small striped turbans, their oog scarlet coats, and golden waistbands. Betsoldiers than these cannot be found. In mutiny, Lord Canning held to his native toog-guard, and refused the guard of English troops; and Lord Northbrook still refuses to believe that anything can be safer than the watch that is kept by his stalwart Punjabees. covered versach, extending all round the broad covered versach, extending all round the bouse—a delightful retreat from the rays of the sun, and just now full of a welcome breeze which has suddenly sprung up, and is coming in from the ses. Here, again, are soldiers of the body-guard marking the entrance of the state-room, which opens on to the versace. A few steps bring us into the very course of

into the very centre of THE VICEREGAL COURT, all ready as that court is for the reception of the Rajah of Kholapore, who is momentarily ex-pected. The scene is extremely impressive. A lofty audience chamber, with two marble pillars at one end, cutting off, say, a fourth of the space, lofty audience chamber, with two marble pillars at one end, cutting off, say, a fourth of the space, and thus forming a kindof recess for the throue; this throue, just now occupied by Lord Northbrook, is constructed of enamel and gold, having a golden lion for one arm and a golden buil for another, bearing a purple and golden crown about a foot above the back, and altogether forming one of the finest estate chairs ever designed. This also is placed upon a dais one step high. On the right hand a long row of empty arm-chairs, running down bail the length of the room; on the left an equal number of chairs, not empty, but filled by officers in brilliant uniforms. Capt. Baring, mentioned before; Col. Earle, the admirable Military Secretary; Mr. C. U. Aitchison, the Foreign Secretary; Mr. C. U. Aitchison, the Foreign Secretary; Mr. C. U. Aitchison, the Foreign Secretary—the Viceroy's personal staff. Behind the throne are gathered an army of servants picturesquely attired in bright red uniforms and gold and white turbans, holding up scarlet faus, golden umbrellas, and other insignia of Eastern Royalty. Round the room at regular futervals are more of these attendants bearing maces with crowns, and elephants beads in allver, at d halberds. But by far the most introntant trans in the whole noot heads in allver, at d halberds. But by far the most introntant trans in the whole noot heads in allver, at d halberds. But by far the most introntant trans in the whole noot heads in allver, at d halberds. But by far the most introntant trans in the whole noot heads in allver, at d halberds. But by far the most introntant trans in the whole noot heads in allver, at d halberds. But by far the most on the viceroy himself has yet been unnoticed, although upon it depends more than would be conveyed in the strongest letter of approval or dissatisfaction that was ever penned at Calcutta and sant to a native Primee. At first glance there is nothing very extraordinary about it ether. It is a long oval piece of crimson with

"Note for an article like that, sir. I can assure you that such a caffin could not have been bought for a cent less than \$22 one year ago."

"It may be cheap, as you say," runinated the bereaved, "yet \$18 is a good big pile of money. I want something nice, of course, but I don't want to jump in so implify heavy as to make people think I never had a funeral before. You get what I meas ?"

"Oh, yea, perfectly. You want an article that will look respectable and in keeping with your circumstances, but yet you do not wish to be too demonstrative in your sorrow."

"Now this is an article that just answers the purpose, in my judgment, and I have had years of expetiunce."

"Yos, yes, you must 'av tucked in a heap of 'am, 'easid the stranger, in a tone of unqualified respect. "This is a sound one, I suppose," he continued, tapping the sides.

"Perfectly so; we use the very best kinds of wood," explained Mr. Phipps. decree in council, and he must no more take five when three are ordered than the officer in charge of youder artillery battery just rejaring to fire may let off twenty-one gaus in honor of the Chief of Jaminhudee. He may let off two less than that

lery battery just freparing to fire may let off twenty-one gaus in honor of the Chief of Jamk-hundee. He may let off two fess than that number in honor of the hunder in honor of the principal sirdurs and an escort of cavairy, preceded by Capt. Jackson, is just now using driven at a great rate along the pathway to the house. The proofs are presching arms, and the band is playing. Bang go the guns, with a deafening sound. Two officers run down the steps, and the ruler of Kholapore is assisted from his carriage and conducted to the andience-bhamber wishout delay. As the sound of approaching footsteps is heard the Vicercy rises and stands upon the day, states that Lord Northbrook will receive his Highness "at the edge of the carret, and conduct him to seast on his right hand," and nonody knows all this better than the Librutian Highness now entering the doorway. Perhaps it is the appenenced Government of Mr. Attohison, perhaps the jealous eye of the boy-Prince, which regulates the steps of the Kholapore party. Anyhov, the fouthonly arrives at the outer edge of the carpet at the precise moment when the Vicercy's the touches the inner edge, and the Vicercy's the touches the inner edge, and the vicercy's extended hand reaches into uncarpeted space. With a rund bow the little Rajah grasps his Excellency's fingers, and is they led to the chair covered with golden cloth,—which stands next the days on the previous day—larger pears for bracelets at his Court, and his sirdars, all of them portly men, in singular costumes. As soon as the Rajah is seated, we are at liberty to criticise his dress. I think there are, if possible, more diamonds round that little neck than on the previous day—larger pears for bracelets and finer rubies as carrings. The diamond significant helicit is in the self-mands are more costly than before. The paie-faced child can ecarcely weigh fiv enable contempt round the room, as though it was not a bit more ornate than it should be considering that so important a personage as himself is in it as a guest. So a few minutes pass, and that Maj. Henderson rises, and with a bow, introduces the sirdars to the Viceroy. One ty one takes portly chieftains rise, and advancing to the throne, make a low obsesance, and HOLD OUT A RAG OF GOLD TO HIS EXCELLENCY, in times gone by the gold would early have been held out with safety. An Emperor of Delhi in the olden time would probably not only have taken that, but demanded a good deal more. In these enlightened times the Viceroy ouly touches the money, the sirdar shuffles buck into his place, and, as con-carrying is not pleasant to an indolent person, and one bag of money, which is only to be touched, and not used, is as good as twenty, he simply transfers the bag from his own vellow handkerchief to the red one of his successor in homage, and so the money goes round. "Attar and pan mill then be given to the Rajah by the Viceroy bimself," runs the circular. Attar and pan are given in consequence. Two beaters, clad in souries, enter the room from a side door, the one carrying a glass boule on a silver stand, the other sone gold and silver-leaved packets on a salver. Biowly advancing in Indian file, they stand at length before the Viceroy, who rises, and taking from the befile, a aller stack, conveys a drop of

attar of roses to the extended handkerchief of his chief guest. Next a gilded packet—it contains the leaf called pan, some betel-nut, a clove, and a little quicklime, all admirably adapted for chewing, says the Hudoo.—it transferred by Lord Northbrook to the right hasd of the Rajah, who, after making a profound bow, hands both handkerchief and packet to an attendant. The stricts are now treated in similar fashion by the Fereign Scretary and his assistant, according to their man.

But a greater than he is close at head few minutes fresh artiller; salqtes another bew comer, and the guard of honor his sectors at the corresponding once more. And the promptitude is not reason. Chamrajendra Hadiar Bahador.

clister around that thits need £400,000 worth of diamonds, pearls, remeralds adom the person of this such an aigrette was sayer seen in urban. Some English ladies whom I who take delight in jeweiry and ind brilliants, would have been almost be serves with joy at such a sportsel to men securstopped to such such a the say that twenty one kund ratured in say that twenty one kund ratured in item of sovereign humanity; that sum were handed him by the Viceroy with a and then at length be wall lad to the of the carpet, before being handed of Foreign Secretary, and taken to but can be seen as the guardian of the Nazar of Thorems Secretary, and taken to but can be seen as the guardian of the Nazar of Thorems Secretary, and taken to but can be seen as the guardian of the Nazar of Thorems Secretary, and taken to but can be seen as the guardian of the Nazar of Thorems Secretary, and taken to but can be seen to be seen the guardian of the Sazar of Thorems Secretary, and taken to but can be seen to b

A Divorce with a Terribis origin A. New York letter to the Bolamon Meyer. There is in this city, however the accusing law comedian who has a sealing. In his yould be used for or ambing. In his yould be used for or day, to punish her for sometime, he is her in toe bedroom, and with his wife was a stairs to dinner. So on the child began to ening a terrible manner, which take premis comed was only temper; but as the shreek comed the court of the

CHEMICAL AC

They Prove to Queerly Kept in igan Unive

Bookkeeping Which and Yet Decide or e Bougitss and

Lo Corionaly Constitute Committee, and I of Proced

Dr. Rose Evident and that Meekness ity Are Play Indications that There

Peal of a Rump Albeno an askall Arber. edt datew of Bollet mount their samuleness of m Aver Amson, Mich., Dec. of accounts which have rend to give it in defail. Imagin entering the Chemical I signed to a table. He will att a sum, usually \$10. on the payment for chem may use, and for the mone receives a vonchar in man

be piaced to - credition in the Good only on retur anoril and to Prot, of Ch. There vonehers are bound NAOTH BEOUNDERS

The mener is deposited in tant Professor, who sile out the receipt, and gives it to the back of their is another receipt the student; I give the fore soft here. He as will be a I hereby cord to the L hard to british L therefor for chemics burn of dodars, include flows, accommon

An account with the stude a book in which the various pratus are charged to size, a with the amount of his depos minimoves Dr. Douglas, a Laborator — munity once a Dr. Rose, and the two look an pata a lestar " D" n facts the deposit-money, the balance, signs the bind and goes on his way refoleng accounts and "scubs" are if an account lie settled. if an account in settled, the over to Dr. Douglass, and a drawn diagonally actors the thus nextsfying that the actiful all is received. The cert find a large sales by Dr. Do haded at the close of the year test for examination. It less not the control of the partition of the partition. This plan has been carrie laboratory, and how any lest came to the surface i to describe, first premising teaping had passed current

About the 27th of C took the account book on that he conchers or "suite curtain accounts which ap may be remarked, in passing book, as well as the vencher made the charge of Dr. Re stoded dishonesty, it would truly easy for him to have the accounts of the stude were missing. But me see four in mumber Bose's attention was a second of the hid a least tention was a second of the stude were missing. be remarked that he had been which he had kept thich he would bring thich would, perhaps, expressions to be the beautiful thick would be the beautiful this hich would, perhaps, or much his private more longiase, the book was as gauleman, and the color with a similar book with a similar book. The private list he manes of the four as are missing, and Dr. R. was of the formal be laterately, and in the laterately, and inches with him at hom was adjusted, and as Devote and aigned the formal perfectly was adjusted, and as Devote and aigned the formal perfectly was adjusted, and as perfectly was adjusted and and as perfectly was adjust

About the 20th of Octo

owmark. This does distaited by Dr. Don Li was a lie, for the vered to Dr. Donglas the distribution whole shall dates mentioned.

CHEMICAL ACCOUNTS.

They Prove to Have Been Queerly Kept in the Michigan University.

ockreeping Which Was Square and Yet Decidedly Crooked.

Isne of Integrity Between Prof. or Dougiass and Dr. Rose.

suply-Bonstituted II Investigating Committee, and its Methods of Procedure.

Dr. Rose Evidently Convinced that Meekness and Docility Are Played Out.

Indications that There Will Be a Good Deal of a Rumpus at Ann allow to admit Arber, it of any and distert of fruit

mula derespondence of The Chicago Tribune. as anson, Mich., Dec. 16.—The readers of

gge in Michigan have been greatly in-

and to aleged irregularities in the Chemical laboratory of the University, but few among men however, knew anything relative to the spickwhar problems started auch irregularities possible. The order that the may become ar with this remarkable system, I propose goit in detail. Imagine, then, a young man ag the Chemical Department and duly asa snow, usually \$10. which will be applied payment for chemicals, etc., which he e and for the money thus deposited he ar pse, and letter in reanner and form as fol-

LABORATORY OF ANAL, & APPLI.

OF SHEET STATE OF MICH. Good only on return of this receive.

Prof. of Chem. and Pharmacy here are bound in a book, and to

lesson who fills out the blanks, tears off ot, and gives is to the student. On the another receipt, to be eigned by sudenting I give the form of this second re-there, also use will be explained hereafter:

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, cord to think I have this day paid the

us are found up, Dr. Rose hands the mer over to his superior officer, and that gen-man patts a letter "D" in red ink on the "this signifying that he has received the be talance, signs the blank given last above, and goes on his way reforcing. When Dr. Dong-tespays his next visit to Dr. Rose, the book scounts and "stubs" are egyin examined, and it an account is estitled, the helance is handed own to Dr. Douglass, and a mark in red ink is care decountly across the face of the "stub," the rerisfying that the account is closed, and but fill is regular. The corridents from the stataken by Dr. Douglass, to be by him naded at the close of the year to Steward Benexamination. It looks as though there chance enough for stealing here, but Dr. This plan has been carried out for years in the atory, and how any idea of irregularities came to the surface it will be in order next excibe first premising that Dr. Rose's book-ting had passed current for many years.

About the 29th of October hat, an examina-in of the account beak convinced Dr. Douglass ist as conchers or "stile" were on hand for than accounts which appeared therein. It be remarked, in passing, that the account-on, as well as the vonchers and "stabe," were note the charge of Dr. Rose, and if he had ind thehone-ty, it would have been compara-Sounts of the students whose vouchors making. But the missing documents four in number, and when Dr. stention was called to the tact. remarked that he had a list of the students at two, which he had kept for his private use, which he had kept for his private use, which he had kept for his private use, which he would bring to Dr. Douglass, and tip would perhaps, explain the matter. He mught his private memorandum-book to Dr. Rouglass, the book was taken possession of by his gantisman, and the next day he brought it tay, with a similar book, in which, at Dr. D's plant, Dr. Rose contained to make the four students whose vouchers are missing and Dr. R. explained that two or was of use four hard boarded at his source, had he mad their final setting with him at home. The explanation appared to be perfectly satisfactory, the matter as adjusted and as Dr. Dr. Sugnation, Dr. Rose mad and signed the following: rked that he had a list of the students at

fore rendered in his book for time, embraced between July I, 1874, and October I, 1875.

Take notice here that for the first list Dr. Douglass was indebted to Dr. Rose's private memorandum-book, while the discoveries embraced between the mysucal letters referred to in the above document were made with his sid and at his suggestion. And then had a first being and been conducted, and what the extent head and at his suggestion. And then had a first being and place of meeting of mittee. Becauting not, I finds bold to as madies of meeting of mittee. Becauting not, I finds bold to as made on the meeting of mittee.

to in the above decument were made with his aid and at his suggestion. And then

For the accounts referred to in this document only the vonchers were said to be missing? The "sabe" for each suggestion, and on each of the "stabe" found by Dr. Bose in the book, and on each of the "stabe" was the letter "D" in red ink, and the diagonal mark in sed mis, referred to above, the two combined indicating that the accounts had all been examined and found correct by Donglass, and that he had received the money. New, if Dr. Donglass had not received the money for these vonchers, it will be in order for him to explain how his mark appeared on the "stabe," and, if he had received the money, why should he have forced Dr. Rose to pay him again? He did at that time, or soon after, reseive payment from Dr. Rose for the said-to-be missing vonchers, the whole amount paid him including a note for \$200 (money loaned by Donglass to Rose) being, I believe, \$848. Dr. Rose says he is fully convinced that he had paid that money before, and that he did not owe the laboratory anything on settled accounts. If this is true, and Dr. Rose solemnly asserts that it is, why did he pay the money again? If Dr. Donglass has been ever sure its establishment the controlling spirit of the chemical department, that he has rused it autocratically, that it has been for years regarded as his peoular possession, and that he has never tolerated any disobationes to his will among any subordinates of the department. Dr. Rose was probably anxious to avoid any collision with the man who had apparently so firmly intronched himself that he could not be moved. He saws that, if Prof. Douglass at that time had exacted from him the payment of a sum twice as large as he did, he would have submitted to the extortion, evan though the knew it was an extortion. He thought himself too weak to cope with Dr.

as he did, he would have submitted to the ex-tertion, even though he knew it was an extortion. He thought bimself too weak to cope with Dr. Douglass. Do you know Dr. Douglass? I know that there are many men in Ann Arbor who, with their appreciation of his character, would hesitate long and sacrifice much before going into a conflict with him. And mark this, too. No accusation of guilt had been made by Dr. Douglass. Douglass, or by any other party, to Dr. Bose; no hint had been dropped at this time of his dishonesty, no remark had ever put him in the light of a defaulter. Certain accounts were, according to Dr. Bouglass, unsetted. Dr. Rose thought he was convinced that he had paid them ones, paid them again rather than provelse a quarrel with the apparently alt-powerial Bouglass. And then too, absolute secrecy was enjoined. The matter was to be all straightened un and the dear Public, which is apt to be

n and the dear Public, which is not to be

consorious in its judgment, was to know nothing of the affair.

FURTHER INVESTIGATIONS were then entered into, but to these Dr. Rose was not invited, and of them he knew nothing. He still pursued his duties in the laboratory, still received money and accounted for it as of old, and even now, when he is accused of having embezzled some thousands of dollars, he is still performing all the latites of his position as of old. One day, while he was busy at the laboration. He told them that he had no property but a house and lot, that he valued that at \$6,000, and that there was an incumbrance on it of something over \$2,000. At their suggestion he gave that day a warranty-deed of this house and lot to the acting Treasurer of the university, Johnson W. Knight, of Ann Arbor, and they gave him in return a truly remarkable document, of which the following is a conver-

It will be noticed that this document is ex-It will be noticed that this document is exceedingly loose in phraselogy. It is dated in Detroit, instead of Abn Arbor. It is probably good for nothing in law, only perhaps as an incication of the responsibility of Messrs. Walker and McGowan for an act which they engly to be lawyers enough to know they had no right to perform. For, in fact, the Regenes have never bred Dr. Rose to do the bookkeeping in the Laboratory. That is a work that has abeen put good tried amongst its members; of the fortunes npon him by Dr. Douglass, and the performance of which was an estive gratuity on his part. Dr. or which was in estate gradity on its part. Dr. Douglass is the only han who is needonstall to the Regents for the finances of the Laboratory. These accounts had all passed from Dr. Rose a possession rong ence, and he had dothing to do with them since they had been passed upon by Dr. Douglass, which was usually each month.

FORTHER PROGRESS.

Regents Walker and McGowan however, ap-orated a Committee to go over the vouchers and accounts, the Committee consisting of resident Angell, Prof. Douglass, Steward

President Angell, Prof. Douglass, Steward Bennett and Acting-Treasurer Knight. The latter gentleman has, I am informed, done little in the way of investigation, and the work, so far as it has progressed, has been done by Prof. Doughes and Steward Bennett. A word or two in regard to the committee has been angell's appointment might at first blush be regarded as a good one, but it is known that before the Committee had been appointed he had already prejudged the case, and had decided tragament Dr. Rose, Leaving our Mr. Knight, and the two remaining members of the Committee were directly interested in putting the responsibility which rested on them on ng the responsibility which rested on them on mebody else. Dr. Rose's accounts had been somebody else. Dr. Rose's accounts had been examined by Dr. Douglass, and then it became the duty of Steward Bennett to excelluly examine the seconds of the Chemical Department as augmstated by Dr. Douglass. According to the system of accounts kept in the Laboratory, either Dr. Douglass or Dr. Rose might have stolen money, but it was the duty of the Steward of the University to examine the accounts and youchers of the department, and he should, if fraud existed, have detected it. Douglass and Bennett then were directly interested in shifting the rements, have detected it. Dodrisss and Bennett then were directly interested in ehitting the reponsibility from their shoulders to some others, and people misjuage them if they have not used their advantages. Beacher appointed the Plymouth Church Committee which investigated han, but he was not himself a member of the Committee. Bennett and Douglass have, however, done almost the whole work of the Committee, and President Angell has given his attention to outside work in the direction of obdeavoring to build up a public sentiment against Dr. Rose. The Committee mats when they pleased, Dr. Rose, whom it was trying, was neither invited to be present, nor was he informed of the organization of the Committee. He gathered from the

present, nor was he informed of the organizatian of the Committee. He gathered from the
newspapers, however, that such Committee had
been appointed, and ou one occasion asked Dr.
Douglass if they would want him. He received
the characteristic repty that if they wasted him
thay would send for him. This was after the
publication of Dr. Rose's card, which has already appeared in The Tributes, and which indicated that the "policy of schenes" would no
longer be maintained. On Thursday last, however, Dr. Rose received

A LETTER FROM PRESIDENT ANGELL,
of which the following is a copy:
Text restrict or Michigan, ANG ARBOR, Mich., Dec.
9, 8:5.—Mr Drab Dogron: Do you desire to make any
further statement to the Committee, orally or in writing. I shall fir at my office at 4 p. m. to day, Yours
truly.

This document appears to be in no sense offi-

This document appears to be in no sense offi-

DR. BOSE ANSWERD IT AS FOLLOWS:

ANY ARROW, Mich., Dec. 10, 1815.— To J. B. Angell.

ANY ARROW, Mich., Dec. 10, 1815.— To J. B. Angell.

Chairman, ch. — Dear Sue: Tour communication of
the 9th, in which you ask me if I desire to make any
further statement to the Committee, crally or in writing, is at hand.

In reply I would say that there was a time when I
fully believed that all parties having this insitier in
charge were making an honest effort to solve and
finally settle two questions, sig.

Freed—Whether any funds, and if so what amount,
have been received at the Laboratory and have not
been accounted for.

Se cond-in whose hands said funds now remain.

I knew that in a run of six years' hostiness it was
possible and indeed probable, that errors had crept
in, and holding this view, I was not only wilking, but
antious, that an investigation at once searching and
exhaustive should be made, and was willing to land
my bask endastres to the work.

I desire to remind you that, when this investigation
was begun I withing d no books, papers, records, or
information of which I was possessed, and which
were required of me, or thought to be important, nor

rumors began to be industriently circulited a street and in the papers that I was a defaulter-large amount. Statemants were published that embezzlement, and industring that I was gully is of, taking care to have fit distinctly appear that fac one member of your Committee had

pastice to all parties, they are poweriess under the present circumstances. And therefore duly demands that I shall seek redress before a tribunal where justice is one of the objects to be attained.

I therefore wish to make no further statements, oral or written, to your Committee, Yours kuly.

PRESTON B. BOSE.

THE FURTHER HISTORY

of the case can be briefly stated. On the even-

of the case can be briefly stated. On the evening of Dec. 10 Regents Walter and McGowan,
of the Executive Committee, with Regent Gilbert of the Finance Committee, met the lavesmigrating Committee in secret session, in the
President's room, to receive the latter's report.
It presented, I am fold, a certain statement of
fact, trainery, that it appeared that somebody
owed the Laboratory a certain sum of money,
seconding to the heaves and vouchers. The Reseconding to the heaves and vouchers. The Reowed the Laboratory a certain sum of money, seconding to the books and vouchers. The Regents had not time to make a thorough examination then, and adjourned to meet on Tuesday, the 14th, when another session with closed doors was held. A meeting of the full Board of Regents is called for the 21st, when it is supposed a searching investigation will be held. Every friend of the University beges that the search will be thorough and exhaustive, and will go through the whole matter of Laborators accounts. Perhaps it would be well, too. and will go through the whole matter of Laboratory accounts. Perhaps it would be well too, not to aton there, but to inquire a little into the manner in which Steward Burnett performs his diffice. This officer has refused to allow Dr. Rose to examine any of the books, wonchers, or receipts which are in his hands, and which the Doctor is supposed to be held accountable for. On the other hand, Dr. Donglass, who must, as it appears, be compelled to make up the deficiency if Dr. Rose succeed in proving his innocence, has access to all the books and papers which form part of the case. He examines them at his leasner, and, I am informed, takes them home with him. But then he is a member of the Committee. That must not be forgotten.

This is a statement as brief as can conveniently be made of the history of this whole affair. It may appear somewhat Rose-colored, but if so, it of facts are to blame, and not the writer. In closing, I design to call attention to a few course which should be provided and all and the provided and all and the provided and t

Points which should not as few and The system of accounts in vogue in the

The system of accounts in vogue in the aboratory is so lose that mistakes were almost riain certain to decar.

So far as appears, discrepancies were more say to occur with Dr. Douglass than with Dr. Whatever of investigation has thus far been

done is a sham, and a gross injustice to Dr. ose. The Board of Regents should give as much The Board of Regents should give as much time as is necessary to a full investigation. They owe it, to the people of the State, whose servants they are, to "let no guilty man excape." It is folly, and worse, for the Regents to meet with the intention of trying Dr. Ross. It is by no means certain that he is the right man. What they should do is to thoroughly investigate the Laboratory accounts. This will be a good job if it well done, and then let the guilty parties be appropriately punished. If Dr. Ross is proven a defaulter, no one will defend the conduct; but if he is innocent the Regents owe it to themselves and to the public, as well as to Dr. Ross, to remove from his reoutation the cloud which now langs over it. He challenges the fullest investigation; let him have it; if he falls down under a fair and impartial scrating, he has only himself to blame. inself to blame. If the Regents fall in thus doing their duty the

If the Regents fall in thus floing their duty the matter will be carried elsewhere. The authorities cannot smother inquiry. They should not if they could; they could not if they would. The people will demand fair play.

After investigations in the Laboratory are finished, after a more seriest system of accounts has been established there, then perhaps the attention of the Board will be directed to other nature that it will pay to probe. We shall see matters that it will pay to probe. We shall see

LEFTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—To any person at all familiar with the Board of Trade during the lost and won"; of men who at one time were looked up to as authority, but who soon failed and left for "other fields"; a short sketch of structing": For the first five years of its existence,—say from 1853 until about 1858,—we used to take our pass-books every morning to the elevators of Gibbs & Griffin, Munger & Armonr, and Fhut & Wheeler, and have entered

up the cars of grain received for the day; then we went on the Board of Trade and sold may to Walker, Bronson & Co., S. P. Pomeroy, or George Steel, etc., who were the principal shippers of that day, and who paid for the actual grain as received, and shipped it to Buffalo, Oswego, New York, and other points. How different was all this from the system of to-day! At that time we were engaged in an honorable business, and could call ourselves merchants. How is it now? But gradually the business began to change-first by selling to arrive, then by trading in options. Mean-while the elevators commenced to issue warehouse receipts for grain, new rules of the Board were adopted or old ones amended, until now we have the most perfect machinery which human ingenuity can devise to speculate and bunko one

country man—out his of money, in what is called option trading.

To cap the whole, the Board have this season enacted what they call rules to bravent "corners," which makes it perfectly safe for our disminerested friends on the Board to sell short to any extent, and thus depreciate the value of the entire crop of the West, on the price of which the real prospecity of the whole country depends. Twenty years ago the Board of Tizale consisted of seventy-five to 100 members; now we have a membership of over 1,600. That the "short side" is the "winning side" has become a proverb on the Board. Almost every new member takes that side, and promptly commences selling short, and begins at once to bayl ces selling short, and begins at once to bawl about the "immense amount in sight," coor-mons receipts, "tremendous growing crops," "never synthing like it before,"—the prevailing mons receipts, "tremendous growing crops," never synthing like it before, "—the prevailing sentiment, or at least the noise is all that way. The newspaper reporters, who say it is not for them to express any opinion, but simply report the prevailing sentiment of the members of the Board, acting on that theory (which I believe to be a mistakeo one), at once take no the same maddog cry, and through the papers these exaggerated reports are spread all over the country. New York and the East read these reports, and prices at once decline there. Liverpool hears of the enormous crops and accumulations in America, and, of course, prices decline there also. Our disinterested and philanthropic short-seller has broken the market, has made money, but has he not done it at the expense of the real good of the country at large, and by a process at least questionable in its character?

Would it not premote the real interest of the whole Northwest if our Board would at once abolish all its foolish and mischievous rules which it has recently enacted to prevent corners, and try to check this reckless short selling of millions of business of grain per week (I may almost easy dairs) by irresponsible parties, who make such sales without any expectation or intention of lever delivering any grain, and the sure effect is simply to break the market and dopreciate the value of the principal farm products of the country? Is not thus matter well worth attention of all well-wishers of Chicago and of the Northwest?

Crawronn.

sand I sandgren curldnes. It enited of a To coa Editor of The Chance Pribune: Office Office Pribune: Office tention is being called to the fact that there is no place in this city where sick and deformed children can be taken and properly treated. The needs of such an institution would soon be manifest, should Mr. Taylor's executors visit

those gifts our Creator in His goodness creatures: nutritions food, pure mir, and sun-shine, all of which are requisite for the proper growth and development of little children. We have seen as bright a little boy as ever dured so long as he was kept in a basement, inentificiantly coad and fol, and within, receiving the hicks and outs of a Grunken steepfather. We have seen a beautiful little girl with a diseased foot and andle receiving blows from a barrel stave upon het ematisted person, and this from the hands of a druken brutal mother, in order to stop shrinks which inconse pain called forth. We have seen an infant of 3 years. The younger infant sinfering with hydrocephalus, wet, cold, and hungry, walle the mother was absent, trying to ear of an infant of 3 years. The younger infant sinfering with hydrocephalus, wet, cold, and hungry, walle the mother was absent, trying to ear out at entirence over the wash-tub. It is bard to write these things and well that one-half the world doesn't know boy the other half lives, else all would be miserable. But when a benevolett man leaves behind comething to alleviate suffering, we snow it could not be better spent than in relieving the sufferings of these little ones who, upon the threshold of life, are impred by the unitimaly frosts of hunger and neglect, and blasted in the bad of what the Alm ghty intended should be the jubilant day of life. These few cases among the many we not mentioned to harrow the feelings or unnecessarily work upon the sympathies, but they are real, and our convictions are firm that such a charity is a necessarily, and that the don or's wishes could not be better earried out than in giving medical areat ment and sanitary surroundings, without which medicine is of no svail, to a class of children worse off than orphans. Proper food and warmth all children are entitled to, and it is little that they demand in order to cause the treart to bubble over with pure bappiness, and with this joyousness comes health. Our animals are better protected from brutality and suffering to day whan many hebbless and sick little children. And if "of each is the Kingdom of Heaven," how than many helpless and sick little children. And if "of such is the Kingdom of Heaven," how

great is our responsibility. MRS. LEANDER STONE. PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASTURE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—In your issue this morning a report of the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Chicago Protestant Orphan Asylum appears, one item of which, viz.: "There is now in the hands of the Treasurer \$6,000," though substantially correct, needs an explanation in order to correct an errogeous impression which it would convey to the minds of friends of the estitution in regard to its financial condition.

The fact is, the balance to the credit of the though the Treasurer has in his hands over though the Treasurer has in his hands over \$6,200 besides, which has been received from the receipts of its Wabash avenue houses, and is to be applied to the liquidation of an incumbrance of \$30,000 on said houses, which was obtained for the purpose of building them. The friends of the Asylum have been very kind the past year, and it has been able to tay all expenses, with the small balance above mentioned remaining to commence the new year with, and it is hoped that future intended donations to the institution will future intended donations to the institution will not be curtailed under the impression that it is self-sustaining, which is far from its true coudition, as it depends upon donations from the benevolent for the payment of more than two-ingress of its expenses. C. W. Prence,

To the Edit r of The Chicago Tribune: CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—The servant in charge of the door at one of our elegant residences on Wabash avenue, a few evenings ago, found deposited in the vestibule a snug little package

which speaks for itself : Dran Manan : I give this little child in your ear Drag Manas: I give this little child in your care, forever, and if you cannot keep him yourself, you wiid do what you think be st for him. You may get him a home in some good family, which I cannot, for I have tried. But for the love of Heaven do not send him to any of the "home," and you will have a mother's prayer as long as she lives, which I do not think wiis te long, as I have been sick since he has been wenned most of the time. You need not think I do not hove him, or I would put him in the Foundlings' Home. His parents are Beandinavian, but his father is dead, and I am so bruken down in health that I can do nothing for him. I have no home, and am living on charity. If I saw you I would not know you, but I have heard of you as being a kind and choritable woman, and beg and pray you to befriend this child, and the Great Father that knows all will reward you in the future. A BROKEN-HEARTED WIFE AND MOTHER.

be prenounced by all mothers an "interesting child." The family have kindly cared for it, and have been reluctant to send it to the asylum for foundlings; but will be compelled to do so im mediately unless some one will adopt it. at 617 Wabash avenue.

THE COURTS.

DIVORCES. ment that her husband Samuel W. Kenison is not all that a good husband should be. She states that they were married in November 1857, at Suncoek, N. H., and removed to Chicago in the spring of 1865. Although, as she says, she has always endeavoyed to treat him kindly. yet he has failed to treat her in a similar way. In April, 4873, he stracked and struck her and snatched her watch and chain from her, which he afterward pawned, and applied the proceeds to buying liquor or gambling. About four years after their marriage he began drinking to excess, but reformed for a time, when he came to this city. Here, however, he fell into his old habits, and began drivking and gambling. At one time he lost, in one way or another, about \$600, and at another time about \$300, and then compelled her to go to the gambling den and try and get it Kenison is a corn-doctor at 119 Clark street, and very successful in his practice when he teens sober. For years, however, he has been neglected his business that his wife has been

neglected his business that his wife has been times compelled to pay his office rent out of b own money, and to attend to his business; st last apring she took the lesse of the office in h own name. She was obliged to leave him a account of his treatment in the spring of 187 out returned on his promising to reform A few weeks ago, however, she lef him again forever. She now asks for a divorce

him again forever. She now asks for a divorce and maintenance, and for an injunction to restrain the defendant from troubling her or attempting to gain possession of her adopted child.

Tress.

Judge filedaett ran through his entire calendar yesteris, and to-day will hear passed cases and protably make the second and last call of the calendar.

Judge Meallister will hear motions for new strial to-day.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

In the mater of Sutler & Harris, the Assignee, R. E. Jenkins, filed a report stating that on the 16th of November hat he sold at auction the stock of guns, fishing-tackle, sporting goods, etc., belonging to the bankrupts at No. 179 East Matheon street for the sum of 64-190.84. Out of this should be deducted the commissions and other expenses, leaving a net balsace of \$3,328.79. An order was thereupon entered confirming the sale, unless objections

balance of \$3,329.79. An order was thereupon entered confirming the sale, unless objections should be entered in five days.

In the case of William Reighbardt and John Buf, a composition meeting was ordered to be held Jan. 6 before the Register.

George W. Campbell was vesterday appointed Assignce of Louis Bloomeuthat, and R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignce of J. Butler & Co.

Assignces will be chosen this morning for the estates of J. J. Vandenlip and of Rosenbaum, Mitchell & Co.

SUPERIOR COURT IN MINIST.

Hibbard, Spencer & Co. began a suit in attachment against John S. Haywood to recover \$2.500.

Barre C. Goodrich filed a bill against Emms

Harry C. Goodrich filed a bill against Em enkins, A. B. Jeokins, F. W. Campbell, Maud Morton, and George Scoville, administrators, to coreclose a mortgage for \$1.74244 on the E. ½ of the N. ½ of Lot 6, of Block 6, in Bockwall's Addition to Chicago, of Block e, in Hock wall's Goodwin, Davis & Co. sued N. Jensen for \$1,000. Stettaner Bros. & Co, brought suit for \$5,000

Stettamer Bros. & Co, brought suit for \$5,000 against G. Durand.

Heber B. Pearson began an action by stiachment against Leon Soulevin, G. W. James, and John A. Whaling, to recover \$2,183-14.

C. J. L. Meyer smed E. N. Niegelsen and John M. Shields for \$1,100.

Edward Oates commenced an action in trespass aramst James L. Campbell, laying damages at \$2,500.

George H. Bissell began a suit in attachment against Namette, Bertha M., Frene, Ida C., Minnie, and Coprad Serveitzer, heirs of Coorad Schweitzer, deceased, claiming \$3,500.

Gircuit Court.

califies and see how these children exist, -I O. Kimball, Benjamin Newman, and A. E. Craps

Burgesta and harriet McDonnell brought suit acades is S. Bliss to recover \$2.000 damages for an alleged breach of covenant.

Jenus Burgest 7-Passed cases, and the second call of ce ender.

JUDOS WILLIAMS (sitting in place of Judge Rogers)—Set case 601.

FORTH WILLIAMS (stiting in place of Judge Eogers)—Set case 601.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE GARY—219, 221 to 239.

JUDGE MOORE—53, 35, 36

JUDGE MOORE—53, 35, 36

JUDGE MOORE—54, 35, 36

JUDGE MOORE—54, 35, 36

JUDGE MOORE—54, 36, 36

JUDGE MOALLISTRE—Set case term No. 1, 136, and callendar Nos. 239, 249 to 230 and 252.

JUDGE MCALLISTRE—Set case term No. 1, 136, and callendar Nos. 239, 249 to 230 and 252.

JUNIED STATES CRECUT. COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—The Cleveland Faper Company vs. One Enumbay.

J. W. Simpson, W. T. Hopkins, Thomas Gasson, and George Kelloge, 8, 414, 57.—Same vs. Asorta Beck Concern, 91, 215, 51.—J. B. Perry, Trustee, etc., vs. G. H. Watson and A. G. Thomas, 61-459, seeme Genn vs., Toe Village of Evancton; occide, 35, 50, and motion for new trial.—Oxforing C Wetmore vs., The Town of Amboy, 33, 336, 14.—Vun, Smith & Sons vs. The Chesgo Free and Water-Works Construction Company, 83, 125, 119.—Same vs. Amass E. Swift, William H. Whitle, and N. O. Swift, 43, 125, 17.—Solomon Zents, for the use of J. T. Dule of al, vs. John B. Legnand debt 1, and A. G. Thomas George Eclores, 13, 212, 28.—Same vs. Amass E. Swift, William H. Whitle, and Carson, and George Eclores, 13, 125, 28.—Same vs. One Errashaw, J. W. Simpson, W. T. Hopkins, Thomas Carson, and George Eclores, 13, 125, 28.—Sawe vs. William A. Ewing, debt 4, 419, 34, damage 3100, 35 entire—Buckeye Frick Manufacturing Gospany, use of J. P. Freeman, vs. William A. Ewing, debt 4, 19, 36, damage 3100, 32 entire—Buckeye Frick Manufacturing Gospany, use of J. P. Freeman, vs. William A. Ewing, debt 4, 19, 19, 10 damages, 14, 155, 10 damages, 14, 155, 10 damages, 14, 155, 10 damages, 10, 10 damages, 14, 155, 10 damages, 16, 155, 10 damages, 14, 155, 10 Sago vs. William A. Ewing, dobt 24,419.38,
damages \$102.36 entire.—Buckeye Frick Manufacturing Company, use of J. P. Freeman, vs. William A.
Ewing, debt \$1,921.01; damages, \$14,55, entire.—E.
B. Smith et al., use of Inluid Insurance Union, vs.
Andrew B. Magrey, \$1,92.15.—B. F. Donning vs. Joseph B. Marwell and W. E. Wheeler, 29,
285.77.—Coursel Bohm vs. The Mercantile Tisurance Company of Cherago, \$1,6.0.—Singer Manufacturing Company vs. A. W. Percy,
B. J. Pewer, Louise W. Terey, and H. C. Samboru,
S. J. Pewer, Louise W. Terey, and H. C. Samboru,
S. J. Pewer, Louise W. Terey, and H. C. Samboru,
William F. Mayhon, and J. J. Mayhon, \$35,44.—Feunsylvania Company vs. Henry W. Henderson, John
Wallwork and John Link, \$72,44.
Scipania Company et Henry W. Henderson, John
Wallwork and John Link, \$72,44.
Scipania Company et Henry
Leoney State Company of the Company
Leoney B. State Company
Leoney Company and Junes Robinson; verdict, \$400.

— Tattle & Bailey Manufacturing Company vs. Henre
Warren; verdict, \$627.74.—J. M. Stewart vs. Pittsburg,
Cinetinal & St. Louis Baliroed Company; verdict,
\$1,100.
CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BOOTH—Timothy Stanley

Chronissa 2 S. Louis Mairroad Company; verdict, 31,160.
Ciscour Court-Judge Boots—Timothy Stanlon vs. Michael Caffery, 22,57.—Charles Sekup et al. vs. Bernard Schram, \$35.
Judge McAlleren—Gustav Goldner vs. Adam Friederich, \$12,71.

MEMORIES.

When I have looked upon thy face, And wiched thy clauces clear. Some subtle influence lifts me up To purer stmosphere.

And all the soils of earthly life, My tears have washed in vsin, Seem to my happy vision, then, To fade, and leave no stain.

Only to know that somewhere still, E on though in spaces far, Thy spirit shines, still pure and bright As Pleiad's distant star, This thought inspires my patient life,

Lonely no more to be.
For the sweet memories of thine
Will last eternally. Farewell! and on thy soul I pray Such benisen divine
May gently fall, and bring the joy
Thy life has been to mine.

HELEN F.

Some strange hunters lately appeared near Bowling Green, Ky., with horses and hounds and camp equivage, and product their tents on the shores of Green River. They were not acquainted with the neighborhood, and were as awkward as deer-hunters as some of our sportmen clerks are change the wayward fox. The banks of Green River, 25 mice below Bowling Green, are precipitous. In some places the bushes extend out upon justing cliffs that overhang the deep waters. They hide the that overhang the deep waters. They hide the river almost to its brink. One of this party of river almost to its brink. One of this party of anateur hunters rode of by himself one morning and started a deer in the brush. He fired one shot, and then the other hunters, standing on a promoutory in full view of the river, heard a rushing sound, as of a galloping borse, in the woods near them. They strained all their eyes, and saws deer come up to the brink, decide not to leap, and turn sensibly aside into the thicket. The horse and rider plunged on, drew nearer and nearer the brink at full speed, and tried to jump over the river. It was too late to stop, and over he went. The feat was performed in tuil view of the other hunters. They heard a ment, but presently they himbered up when they saw the herse appearing above the surface of the flood and the rider still firmly seated on the auman's core. The noble horse headed for the shore and made it.

MISCELLA NEOUS.

A TEVENTOR WISHES TO NEGOTTATE WITH A capitalist to take charge of sale of a No. 1 arcicle; \$1,000 required. Call No. 1 Arcade-court, rear 187 La-ANY DESIROUS OF KNOWING WHAT HAS BE come of funds of Calorionian Club apply to EURERT LARNE, the presentions crater and mangler of the meet's kinglish. Queen's English.

A DVERTISERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH COUNtry readers can do so in the best and emergent manne- by using one or more sections of Kollogy's Great Newgapler Liste. Apply to A. N. KELDOG, 'Bracktones.'

1 STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES. A LL CASH 2 D FOR CAST OFF CLOTHING AND miscribaneous goods of any kind by sending a latter to JON AS GELD sit, 628 State-et,

A LI, GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING BOUGHT AT the highest price by JUNAS A. DRIELSMA, 397 South Clark street. Order by mail promptly attended to.

ISPEY'S FRAGRANT CRE'M FOR BOUGHT. hands face, sic., superior to anything sold. Sample bottles from LTg it. All daughts kape it. Aswhole-mile by VAN SURAACR, STEVENSON & REID. Dearbornest.

THE PUBLIC ARE HERERY NOTIFIED THAT I will no. he responsible for any debts contracted or obligations entered into by any one except myself per coally. Acouse is achievated to sign any mane, or the name of B. Partello & Co. as no step firm exists. And nuclear cautions is given against paging moneys to say see except myself, or upon my meeting, for any debt due B. Partello, or the massiberized firm name of B. Partello.

Go. B. PARTELLO.

Co. CERCAGO, Des. 16, 1875.

OERCAGO, Des. 16, 1875.

WANTED-TO RUY FUE CASH, A FIRST-CLASS second-hand burglac-proof, or fire and burglac-proof, safe: Address till Monday, E. N. ASH & CO., 164 washingtoned. WANTED - A SALOON LICENSE. 171 TOWN.

BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side.

70 VANBUREN-ST, NEAR STATE—NEW BOARDing-house-beard for ladies or gentlemen \$4 to \$6
per week, with use of plane.

West Side.

14 HISHOP-COURT, Berween WASHINGTON
and Madison-st., with board, an unfurnished paclor. Also single room. Good bard for rent.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 168 AND 189 WABASHAV.,
Dear Monroe-st.—Birst-class board 88 to 58 per usek
translent, 48.50 to 82 per day. BOARD WANTED.

DOARD-BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN. WITH A private Jewish family; best reference gives. Address H.5, Tribung effice. TO EXCHANGE A SILVER MINE-OWNER WINES TO change an interest in the mine for dry mode, and cape, electrical, or groce-ties. Principals only answer, appointing interview. BULLIUN, D. &.

HOR KICHANGH FOUR DWELLINGS AN lots on Butterfield st., near Thirty-first., clear, 1 good lands. J. M. PESTANA, 123 Dearborn st. TO EXCHANGE S GOOD BUILDING LOTS, ON Westers Av., near Polic at, clear for improved city property. DAVISON & WESCH, 16: 14 Selle-st. TO EXCHANGE 500 ACRES GOOD NESSANCA Lade to trade for a house and lot in city, with Last decembrance. DAVISON & WEIGH, 12 4a-Sallerst.

LOR SALE-OHEAF WOOLEN SHIP-BLANK STN
horse-blankets, voins ormered was conts, an
army goods in general, some for excitenable. Apper a
forerament Goods Begod, its and 195 Lake-sts.

FOR SALE-AT WHOLES-ALE AND REFAILByergeon Christmas trops and ground plus or trailing moss for trauming and deed it West Lake-st., near Canal.

WASTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO LEARN to Learn station to be paid out of feding after said in the part of the said and the said out of feding after said in the said out of fedings. Said tend out of Gallings Business SEWING MACHINES. SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 202 WEST

CITY REAL ESTATE.

DE SALE-OR RENT-LOT, HOUSE, AND back on Thirder, near Traffic I. Turms cary, nice at 181 Dearborn at, hasoment. OR SALE-RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS PROJECT TO All parts of the city. R. S. & W. G. McCollick, Rooms I and 2 Resper Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE OR SALE MORGAN PARK C. R. L. P. R.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-UNIMPROVED LOT ON WEST SIDE for out, between Ashland and Western-avs. Address, giving full description and price, I & Tribuna

MUSICAL

A BRAND NEW AND MAGNIFICENT The Plant forte, with all latest improvements agrade attach ch fories, with all latest improvements, agranto as them, francol grand colinion oversitement has \$\text{F}_2\$ color oversitement has \$\text{F}_2\$ color oversitement has \$\text{N}_2\$ color oversitement has \$\text{N}_2\$ color oversitement has \$\text{N}_2\$ color oversitement has \$\text{N}_2\$ color oversitement for \$\te A FEW FINE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, SQUARE grand size, used from one to three montes, as seed as ment perce, \$260. Each warranted \$ years, Maddle Temple of Made, at You Bureaust.

A FEW FIRST-CLASS, NEW PIANOS AT MAK-cert cont. True barrains 15 vm Bureaust.

Dest AND CHEAPST-THE NICHOLSON CAB-temple of Machine Perfect guarantee; undoubted bargains. To be sure the perfect guarantee and the perfect guarantee to the perfect guar HICKBRING PIANOS-GRAND, SQUARE, AND

KEED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 23 Van Burnast.

(EARFIL SLAUGHTERS.

AT HALE-PRICE.

AT HALE-PRICE.

The following well-known makes:

F. C. LIGHTR well-known makes:

F. C. LIGHTR well-known makes:

F. C. LIGHTR WELLING & OO. NEW YORK.

MEY ER & SANS, PHILADELPHIA.

NEW YORK.

HAZFILMAN & CO., NEW YORK.

HAZPILMAN & CO., NEW YORK.

SIANHOPE & CO., NEW YORK.

SIANHOPE & CO., NEW YORK.

OHIOKEHING, BOSTON.

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

Bosewood 7-octave Plano-Fortes, with a second control of the control of t 750 Square Grand, richly carved, all latest improvements, 15, obtave, agrafts, French action, very elegant.

Magnificent 75, octave Plano-Forte, all latest provouents, massive and elegant in finish, Style Louis XIV, rich and powerful tone.

Very elegant instrument, 75, octave, overstrang buts, etc.; regular price \$50, with stool and cover. A rich and powerful tone \$50, Plano, entirely new, and warranted in every respect, with stool and cover. and warrance in every review with carved legs and lyre etyle Loss KIV.

Every instrument warranted for five years. Packing and shipping attended to H. J. MARTIN.

14 STATE-ST.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO. S PIANUS SEVENTY.

If or first premiums awarded for best pranas; 20,200 have been immufactured and are now in use.

Feans Liest, the finested of itsing placities, says it is the most admirable instrument over made, and Upright, can be seen in Oliteoga, it is less the most admirable instrument over trade, and Upright, can be seen in Oliteoga, it is less than the property of the manufactures, at the Plane and Urgan Warszooms of W. W. KLIMS ALL, corner of State and Adams etc.

Parties withing to pay by installments can be accommodated. HAINES BROS.' PIANOS - ALL MODERN IM provements, rich reserved cases, full, clear tons, DIANOS ON TIME—FIRST-CLASS; PRICES VERY Lov. Terms: \$10 per month, remainder end of ene year; or \$25 cash and \$25 per month and until place is naid for; or \$50 cash and \$25 per month; or \$100 cash and \$15 tor month; or \$100 cash and \$15 tor month. Old planos taken at cash valuation. REED'S Temple of Munic, \$10 van Burenses.

DEED & SONS' ORGANS—SWEETEST QUALITY To of tone. Newest style of case. Sold on monthly or coaster'y payments. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUNIC, E Van Buren-é. E Van Buren-et.

MITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS—THIRTY YEARS
Destablished; 50,000 now in use; lib drest premiums
have been awarded for heat organ. New styles; now catlegans; new prices. Also the lasgest asset memor of pinow over brought to the West. W. W. KIMBALL, 20,
nr, 200 States—w. which calls agont for the Northwest.

offered.

TO RENT-NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS,
Money applied if purchased. REED'S Temple of
Music, 98 Yan Buren-st. TO RENT-HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY
Se pay and basemie to, \$30 to \$75 per month; S story
and basements, \$60 to \$10 per month. R. S. & W. G.
MCCORMICK, Browns I and S Exper Stock.

TO RENT-FURNISHED OF UNFURNISHED, until May 1 or lover, a brown house, with modern improvements. Apply on the premises, 296 TO RENT COTTAGE, 7 ROOMS, BATH, ETC..
197 Walnut-et., cheap. Inquire at 225 and 227 South
Watered. LINDSLEY.

TO RENT-ROOMS. TO RENT-ROOMS.

TO KENT-A NICELY-FURNISHED WARM ALcore room: hot and cold water, gas, and use of plane
and parlor; terms moderate. Apply at 1139 Wabashev.
TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH
The estabout board, Kinesburg Block, Randolphest,
sear Clark. Apply at Boom 39.

TO RENT-SUITES OF ROOMS FOR HOUSER REPling, on feet fiber in Mendet Block. Inquire of Jantor, Recon. 1, 27 van Huren-st.

TO RINT-FRONT ROOMS SUITABLE FOR LADIES
or genelmen, near Grand Facilie Hotel. 19 Shurmanst. Transients taken.

st. Transients taken.

TO RENT - WELL-FURNISHED, WARMED ROOMS
1 33.10 to 37 per week. Resign-Philosophical Publishing-House, 127 Fourth-art, two blocks south of Post-Office.

TO RENT - ROOMS - SINGLE OR EN SUITE SUITAble for Night ransulacturing, light housekeeping, or
al cepthar rooms, very cheap, with steam-heating and use
of elevator. To South Clark-st., until floor, war building,
Room 5.

TO RENT-STOR 25 OFFICES. &c I van duren and snerman-ta. Inquire of it. 7. WEEKS, 166 bitch-ev.

TO RENT-IN MENDEL BLOCK SMALL STORE, I well edapsed to any light business. Inquire of janitor, Room 1, 127 Van Buren-st.

Offices.

TO RENT-EDOMS 6 AND 7. H5 MADISON-ST., 40
feet frost, 30 deep. Apply at Room 8.

Missociamneous.

TO RENT-BASSMENT M AND 68 STATE-ST.; 18 also rooms on econd, third, fourth, and sith floors in came building. Apply to SHAT, FRENCH & OO., 54 and 68 State-st.

TO RENT-SECOND TLOOR 67 AND 68 SOUTH CA-mil-st, with free use of is-horse steam engine. DA-VISON & WINOM, 16 Labelle st.

FINANCIAL

A A.—TO LOAN—MONRY ON CHICAGO PROF-ory for a term of years at following rates: On improved dustiness property in seams of \$10,000 and greated at 5 per cont. On Bust-class recovery of the per cent.
Small sums and on unimproved at it per cent.
J. D. HAS VEY.
A. Washington at., corner Dearliers A PPLICATIONS WANTED FOR LOANS ON REAL state security, in sums of \$500 to \$1,000, at 15 per cept. W. E. PURNESS, 107 Desenterest.

A PPLICATIONS NOR LOANS OF SEC AND UP A wards on Chicago real estate wanted by S. M. MOORE & CUMMINUS, 19 and 121 Lachdent. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCH & bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, Randolph-st., near Clark, Established 1953. COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT AND SQLD.
Money to loan on improved real exists at 8, 9, and small anisonate at 10 per cent. BUGENE C. LONG & BERO, 27 East Washington-46.
MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY REAL CREEK, Applications solidars into natural control. CONTROL WASHINGTON OF THE CHAT INTEREST MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 PER CHAT INTEREST IN SOLD IN PROPERTY OF THE ANGEL OF SUR, 000 and 10 March. Apply 10 C. R. FIELD 4 CO., 10 Portland thork. sourceda. Apply to C. R. FIELD & CO., Portland Block.

WANTED-TO PURCHASE-A 9-PER CENT CITY mortgage of glasses, so case of \$60,000 and case of \$15,000. O. B. WAITE, as McCarmick Block.

\$5.000 SUMN AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON care will do well to acc use at favorable rates. Bornov-care will do well to acc use. Farm loans walled. DEAN & PATRE, morthwest coverer of Bandelph and Depresentation.

born-ets.

\$25,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS FROM \$2.00 OR \$2.50 OR \$2.00 OR PARTNER WANTED IN A VERY PROPERTABLE medical office-business to increase the annelsy advertising; only few hundred dollars required; agent many agents and necessary. Call as led lenth client at a Record in Address of the Santa Land agents and agents and agents and agents and agents at a good saleon. Address D 8, Tribune office.

DIVORCES. Divinions LEGALLY OSTAINED FOR IN panielity de., coandal avoided, fee arter d address P. O. But 28t, Calcago,

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

raid jobbing Chicag boots and shoe boose, in learnen, zone but first-class men with establish need apply; also a man to work up notel and strade. Address 5 57, Fribung office.

WANTED TOO TANDER AT ONCE BY O. HAWLEY & CO., carriage manufactures, Me WANTED—TEN GOOD CABINET-MAKERS TO make extension takies, Good wages and prompt str. The J. W. BEST MANUFACTURING CO., cor-ser Peoris and Lake-str.

Employment Agents
WANTED-F, 600 RAILROAD - LANGRERS FOR
Arkanas and Southern Rodina Also, man and
wife without children for a farm. S. F. CHRISTIAN.
44 South Water-s., Room L.

WANTED-A LIVE MAN IN EVERY CITY AND town in the world. You can make \$35 a day stilling par Letter-Conving Book: no press, water, or reush required. Excelsion disnutant rang Go., in Tribune Building WANTED-STEPET SALERSHEN AND CANVASS. Or averyphore for our new combination nevel in tool, just out, and the best bod ret. C. M. LININGTON, MI Sales-St. Citiesgo. WANTED—MEN TO SELL THE NEW TOY, COM is rubber faces, tick watch, chromas, jewelry, as-all the face saling 28 and 50 cont acticles in America American Assaily Company, 113 East Madisopet. Ross

WANTED-MEN OF ABILITY TO INTRODUCE A Chicago, G. LaSalle-as.

WANTED-A MAN, WITH 2500 OR 2500 TO AUT
LYNGS BATES, for East Randolph-as.

LYNGS BATES, for East Randolph-as.

WANTED-A-LIVE AGENTALIN EVERTY OFFY
and town in the United States. You can make \$6
a day salling our new sewing-machine caster. One on
pathold by mail on recognition of \$1.20.

NAMY & Washington-as. Ecom & Chicago. WANTED-LUCAL AGENTS FOR EVERY COUNTY to in Bilinois for the most useful article. Only article and resonable business men used apoly. Address C. Br. China and Control of the Control of th P. O. Box 189, Otherge.

W. ANYED SALESMEN, TWO IN CHICAGO, AND three for Hilnors, Wisconstr. Michigan, Indiana, and Iowa, 880 a mouth, hotel and traveling expenses passivare chance to good men. All applicants answered & sump is inclosed. Address B. H. ROBE & Co., Cinetanati, O.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP. Domestics.

WANTED-A STRADY, HONEST YOUNG GIRE to do second work and assist in sewing, at High-land Park. Call at h Strategisches.

WANTED-A COOK WHO PUSITIVELY UNDER stands plain restaurant orders, and who is willing the stands the lines. To a clean,

West Madison-si.

Wanted-A GOOD, STRADY PROTEST
and three on Michiganav. Must underviand her but and know how to sew. Address D St. Tribune, a nationality and reference. A woman answ three qualifications can find a pleasant, comfort WANTED-A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOM an as bousekeeper and coprist, where one servand is kept. Address P. O. Bordit, Chicago.

Wiscollansons.
WANTED-AGENTS TO SELL ARTICLES WANT od in every family. Big inducements. BURE & GARY, 80 and 83 West Madison-st. GARY, 80 and 82 West Madison-st.

WANTED-LADIES FOR A FRMALE MINSTREL
Troupe. Inquire at Room 37 Desplaines House. WANTED-AGENTS, LADIES OR GENTLEMEN, for city or country, to sail trife and box-plaising machine. Send for samples of work and terms to agents, inclosing stamp. L. F. WYANT, 34:Wabash. av., Chica ro. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Bookhoopers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE Domestics.

Domestics.

Domestics.

Domestics.

Dogeseral housework. Apply at 325 North Olarket.

Dituation Wanted—By A GOOD GERMAN of the Comment of the Co

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF cool Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUKKE'S office. 80 Milwanke-av.

SITUATION WANTED—LADIES IS WANT OF A first-class femals belt of all nationalities can be safety, en whort notice. Mrs. S. LAPRISE, 34 W. Madlanust. BUSINESS CHANCES.

PHYSICIAN IN GOOD PRACTICE WANTS A successor: \$300 to \$1,000 required. Address Dr. (DSOR, West Point, Neb. A FORTUNE FOR A PARTY CONTROLLING 4500 or over in stock speculation at director of nederligned, who, having valuable connections, success residened shealurely certain. Address at once Tribune O. Box 5005, New York City. OR SALE-THE NASHUA POUNDRY AND MA-chine-shope are for sale cheap, on easy forms; can make large, luorative contract for plows and agriculta-implements. For par iculars address S. W. BYERS, shus. Chickasur country, lows. VICE GROCERY STORE FOR SALE-SHELVING.

Sugar-bins, countries, snow-case, and scales; would exchange for grocedes or a top-burgy. Call and see them at 60 West Twenty-second-st., courser of Paulins.

TO RENT - SIS TO MAY NEXT, TWO-STORY AND basement, zoom dwelling, good location, South Side.

Clark - st.

West Twenty-second - st., corner of Passer for selling base of Doing a good basiness, Resses for selling base and the st.

Clark - st. CALON AND EIXTURES FOR SALE GOOD LOS cation: doing paying business; satisfactory reasons for solling. C. TUNNIGH FF. 120 Charlest. Room 3.

TWO SET WOOLEN MILL IN OPERATION, STRAW power, brick buildings, for sale at a bargain. For particulars address ATKINSON & TOPLIFY, Pitts-ledt, IR.

W ANTED—TO SELL—THE BEST PAYING SAM-ple zoom, containing pool-table, on Cottage Grova av. South Side. Ouly need to be sen to be assisted. It is a bargain. Address A 3, Tribune edice, \$5.000 WANTED—A SPLENDID OPPORTUN.
\$5.000 WANTED—A SPLENDID OPPORTUN.
Join in an old extablished business; party can enter as a
partier or as manager. None mod apply unless meaning
and the second properties of the second apply unless meaning
Address D 100, Tribuna entice.

LOST AND FOUND. OST-ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, ON MICH gan-av., between Fourteenth and Twentieth etc., mink boa. The finder will be well rewarded on leaving it 46 Stichtgan-av. mink hos. The finder will be well rewarded on leaving it at 65 Michigan.av.

LOST-ON THURSDAY EVENING. BETWEEN 6 Land 9, a roll of currency, mostly in 85 and 310 billing amounting to between 450 and 670. A reward of 250 will be given to any one returning same to CHAOS 4 ABELL. 165 Dearborn-st.

OST-ON THE BITH INST., ON THE WEST SIDE A pocketbook containing from Sid to Son, and receipts which are of no value to any one save the owner. The finder will be rewarded by learing it at Mrs. D. MULLAM'S, 14 South Cortis-st.

OST-GOLD HORSE SHOE SCARF PTN SET I with diamonds. Liberal reward will be puid if returned to @ South Clark-st. C5 REWARD-LYNX BOA, LOST ON TYRETH-50 at or Twenty-second at, Wednesday lave; return to 35 Michigan-av. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.
A UCTION SALES OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, A and harcess every threaday, Thursday, and Sattreday, commencing all its, and at WESTON & CO. S Accision hand at private sale. Annie time diven to test all husses sold under a warrantee.

Description of the sales of th

BARDAINS IN FUF. ITURE.
BARDAINS IN FUF. ITURE.
BARDAINS OF THE REAL PROPERTY.
BARDAINS OF CHAMBERS SUITS.
BARTIN, 104 SAFE.
BARTIN, 104 SAFE.

MACHINERY. OR SALE-I NEW SK HORSE-POWZE PERKINS I narright-mains at one-half its value. Apply to E. A. PARKER, GO CHARLET, Chicago.

M ACHINERY WANTED—SECOND-HAND POWER peaching persa, in rood order, weighting from the two conditions of the conditions of th

PERSONAL DERSONAL-WILL THE LADY WHO, FR. window of rear car, recognized gentleman on plant as tight was starting from Wells-at dispersion of their Friday, sens tadron to DE, Tribuna as-

11

his Excellency's feet are as waif and stray, this finisections out has hand, and as thus saintes the Victory, compet to his circular to his ci

mas sind

Nizam of Hyderabe.

It that, although he is coly
by no means royal, he is
one guns, and received in
two is actually too ili
two is actually too ili
to grince's journey, a protang frince's journey, a protange for him.

Talse
ency as he sist by the side
simple white, with only
as his breast. In appearand short mustache, he is
arck. He has the too
is frank as he. It is
it frank as he is
it fran

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE

Parts of year at same rate

Epecimen copies sent free.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post-Office address in full, including State and County Hemittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk. TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sta., Chicago, Ill

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE—Clark street, between Eandolph and Lake, Kelly & Leon's Minstrels. After-1000 and evening.

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, cor ource. Variety entertainment. Afternoon HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between ark and LaSalle, California Minatrela Afternoon

MCVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between the control of Miss May He ard. Afternoon, "Hunt-d Down." Evening, "I New Magdalen."

FARWELL HALL—Macison street, between Clark and Lasalie. Lecture by Judge H. N. Maguire, Sub-lect, "The American Wonderland,"

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, December 18, 1875.

WITH SUPPLEMENT

Greenbacks, at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday, opened at 87% and closed

The weather prognosticator thinks that southerly winds and warmer weather will prevail hereabouts to-day.

M. LEON SAY, French Minister of Finance, persists in his determination to resign, and the Ministerial crisis continues in conse-

The rate per pound of fat Illinois steers resterday touched the lowest point known or twelve years in the New York live-stock

The total number of killed and wounded by the awful dynamite explosion at Bremer aven is now estimated at 200. Thompson's wife, now at Dresden, is believed to be innocent of any complicity in her husband's

Plymouth Church last evening disposed of Deacon Wast's letter by placing it on file—that is, by burying it forever. In Mrs. Mourron's case, a letter-missive was adopted proposing an Advisory Council of churches, to pe held Jan. 11, and to determine certain ions of rule and discipline.

Nothing of importance transpired in Congress yesterday. The Senate had a half-hour and the House held together a little ever an hour. The chief attraction was in Philadelphia the Centennial managers having nvited Congressmen to visit that city to in-pect the Centennial buildings, and all that at term, in its conventional sense, implies.

1, 1876, two weeks from to-day, in acordance with its custom for many years ast, a comprehensive and elaborate Annual Review of the trade and commerce of Chicago tion until Jan. 1 it will be possible to make the Review more accurate, complete, and trustworthy than would be possible if published prior to that date. It will even include ess of the 31st of December, and thus embrace the statistics of the entire year.

For the sake of reconciliation with our erring Southern brethren, many people were ng to stand "gray-mixed," above the blue" is crowding the mourners tittle too hard. Throwing out of the nation's Capitol and into the street the one-legged ne-armed, battered, bruised, and bulletholed Union soldiers who held the little subordinate places about the House of Representatives in Washington in order to make places for Confederates was rather rough on the." blue." If reconciliation can only be purchased at such a price, we hope to belong the "irreconcilables" awhile longer.

Specimens of the hangman's handiwork were furnished yesterday at New York and at Hermann, Gasconade County, Mo.; and our dispatches give interesting accounts of ations and the crimes for which they were the penalty. At the Tombs in New York three were hung for the murder of peddler, and the customary horror of the scene was terribly enhanced by the displacement of one of the halters and the prolonging of the death agony. A double execution was expected at Hermann, Mo., where an old German farmer and his gray-haired wife were doomed to die on the gallows for the murder of a son-in-law. But one of the con emned was executed, the Governor having ated to imprisonment for life the ntence of the old woman.

The National Transportation Convention concluded its deliberations, and djourned to meet a year hence in Louisville The report of the Committee on Resolution which was adopted entire, though consider eparately, embodies a condensed expression objects and views of the gentlem emprising the Convention on the greatestion of transportation and the multious subjects relevant thereto. Th to obtain an indorsement Texas Pacific Railroad scheme gorously pushed by the Southern dele-but the Convention, as a whole, was lling to commit itself to the project, and with evident reluctance adopted a reso-ution favoring the completion of both the Northern and Southern Pacific Railroads "as soon as the means for the completion of the ame can be properly made available." There is small comfort for Tox Scorr in this declarate ation; whatever its meaning, it is certainly not in favor of a Government guarantee of sonds for either of the roads.

cago produce markets were gener ally firm yesterday. Mess pork was in fair issuand and 10c higher, closing at \$19.35 sash and \$19.65 for February. Lard was quiet and 21.65 per 100. We higher closing ad 2)@5c per 100 lbs high 40 cash and \$12.60 for

ribs, and 10to for do short clears. Highwines were moderately active and easier, at \$1.10 per gallon. Flour was quiet and weak. Wheat was active and closed 1c higher, at 97 cash and 97 c for January. Corn wes in better demand and firmer, closing at 49c for December and 44%c for January. Oats were more active and 1c higher, closing at 30%c cash and 80 c seller January. Rye was steady at 68 c. Barley was quiet and steady closing at 871@871c for December and 86c for January. Hogs opened firm at a slight advance, but closed dull and weak. Sales at \$6.90@7.20 for common to prime packing goods. Cattle were quiet and unchanged eep were active and steady. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$114.25 in green backs at the close.

The confirmation of District-Attorney DYER, the energetic prosecutor of the St. Louis whisky thieves, has been duly announced in our dispatches. The fact is an added proof of the maliciousness of the lies circulated by the New York Herald and its ilk about the President's action in regard to the St. Louis cases. Gen. GRANT could readily have prevented DYER's confirmation, if he had given a hint that he desired it. By doing so, he would have taken away the mainstay of the prosecution, for it is DYER who collects the evidence, plans the cases, and does the work, -the other lawyers merely supply the eloquence. If DYER had not been confirmed and a successor had been appointed, the latter, no matter how capabl and honest, would have been unable to bring the cases to trial for months. If he pushed them, he would infallibly have lost them. DYEB's confirmation will carry dismay to the Whisky Ring. The credit of it is due to Gen. GRANT.

The portentous indigence of a portion of the population of Montreal, which has been adverted to by telegraph of late with some frequency, yesterday assumed the form of a tumultuous demonstration, incidental with which a bread-cart was ravished and an unlucky operator in mutton pies involved in forcible and irretrievable ruin. The dreadless cohorts unpursued then held their way to the City-Hall, where the Mayor strennously urged upon them the necessity of guarding against the impulses of their appetites, and promised that the Council sh take action in their behalf at the evening meeting. In the middle of one of the Mayor's periods a lean and hungry listener punched neighboring nose, and, the police coming down in a body, the meeting was informally adjourned. At the session of the Council, the Mayor read a letter from Minister Mac KENZIE, saving that Montreal must heal herself, and the Aldermen thereupon voted to set as many men as possible at work on the earthworks at 60 cents a day. The police apprehended trouble before dawn.

THE CONFEDERATE RAID ON CONGRESS. It is all very well for Senator Merrimon, of North Carolina, to explain that he didn't mean his bill to pension Confederate soldiers, but only to reconfer the pensions of the War of 1812 and the Mexican War upon those who forfeited them by becoming Rebels and trying to destroy the Government. It is entirely likely that Senator Merrimon is correct in this technical explanation, but we do not see that he has bettered his case very materially by making it. He now explains that in hi opinion, the highest crime known to the Gov. ernment-treason-should be no bar to the favors of the Government. He means that s soldier who deserts the flag he has fought under, forswears his allegiance, and joins a band of traitors, should be purged of his reason at the very first opportunity and readmitted to all the favors and pensions he previously possessed on an equality with those who remained true and faithful to their country. Placed under this light, we do not see that Mr. MERRIMON'S explanation is any ore creditable than the was originally construed.

Mr. MERRIMON, Democrat, in the Senate, s backed up by Mr. VANCE, Democrat, from the same State, in the House, who does not place any limitation upon the privileges which he desires to open up to the ex-Confederates. He has proposed a bill to repeal all the statutes which prohibit payments to Rebels and Rebelaiders and abettors. That is, he wants not merely the old pensions restored to those who forfeited them by treason, but he wants the Government to pay for the taking of a census in the South in 1860, all value of which to the Government was destroyed by the Rebellion : he desires also that the Rebel Postmasters shall be reimbursed for the stamps they had on hand when they went into the Rebel army; he also desires that all bar shall be removed from former Rebels for losses or alleged losses of any nature whatever. Having made this much progress, the next step would be to pay the ex-Rebels the value of their emancipated slaves and the

osses of the Confederate debt. Messrs. Merrimon and Vance, Democrats lo not stand alone. Mr. Cook, Democrat, of Georgia, sustains the North Carolina Democratic gentlemen with a bill to refund th cotton-tax out of the pockets of the Northern tax-payers, and to authorize the payment fo all cotton seized by the United States after May 29, 1865. Thus, within the first few days of the session, and before Congress has got into fair working condition, bills have een introduced covering all the efforts which THE TRIBUNE predicted would be made by the Democratic Congress to open the vaults of the United States Treasury to the ex-Confederates, and to put upon the loyal North the losses incurred by the rebel South on account of its own folly and wickedness. In the cotton tax, the South contributed a small proportion of the cost of the war, insigni as compared to the special tax borne at the North for the same purpose. But the Southern representatives, it seems, desire that even this much shall be refunded out of the pockets of the Northern people, and that the Southern people shall suffer in no re-spect for their effort to destroy the Govern-ment and dismember the American Union, but receive its bounty in an even greater de gree than the Northern people, who fought for it and preserved it. In view of the efforts we have noted, it will scarcely be denied that the people of this country are to be congratu lated upon a Republican Senate, and the check which it may hold upon the Democratic najority in the House.

A duty upon tea and coffee would have three great advantages. It would be a pur ly revenue tax; the cost of collection wou almost nothing; and it possibly would no raise the price of either tea or coffee. This last paradox is explained by the fact that the levy of an import-duty here would probably soon oblige the countries from which we purchase those products to lower their export-duties, which were raised as soon

Britain, the price of ten at the seaboard was arrived at his decision through the force of for instance, READE'S "Foul Play"—sug-\$28 to \$31 per pecul of 183} pounds in 1872, when we taxed the imports; in 1874, when we did not, the price was \$40 to \$42. was owing to the new export-duty which we have been paying. This duty would in all probability be repealed if we re-enacted our tax on tea. But even if it away his charges that the President used im were not, the individual citizen would pay but a bagatelle more than he does now. The average consumption of tea and coffee, per capita, is 1½ pounds of the former and 4½ of the latter per year. A tax of 16 cents on tea and 6 cents on coffee would therefore oblige the average American to pay only 60 cents a year. The Government would get \$26,400,-000, less the trifling cost of collection, and Congress would therefore remit some hightariff taxes on clothing and other necessaries of life, which, while yielding only this amount to the Treasury, mulct the people four or five times as much by obliging the to pay tribute to domestic manufacturing shments as well as to the Government The figures we have given for the two taxes may not be the best possible; but they serve to show what can be done by any duty upon coffee and tea. SET WASHBURN AT 'EM.

Mr. Ingalls of Kansas wants the pension frauds investigated. He very properly wishes the hundreds of mythical widows, the multitude of miraculous minors who persist in staying minors forever, and the thousands of shadowy soldiers who exist only on the pension-rolls, and so enable rascally claim-agents to exist and fatten on the tax-payers, to be dropped from the bounteous hand of Uncle Sam. The intention of INCALLS of Kansas is good. The plan proposed by him exhibits zeal without knowledge. His bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to appoint forty Special Agents (N. B. Joyce, late of St. Louis, low of the Missouri Penitentiary, was a Special Agent), who are to lurk around under the direction of the Commissioner of Pensions and unearth frauds. The pay for lurking is pretty good,-traveling expenses and \$4 a day for subsistence, and \$1,600 a year for profit. Judged by some of the recent Whisky-Ring disclosures, the business of the average " Special Agent" would be highly remunerated at this rate His functions can be summarized somewhat as follows: When detailed to visit a certain city, he, or somebody else for him, telegraphs the suspected parties from Washington that he is going to "investigate" them, and will arrive on such a day. The "suspects" at once raise some money. He registers himself at the principal hotel as "John Smith, Special Agent of the United States for the Detection of Frauds upon the Pensions." This naturally greatly enhances his own importance. The fact that it prevents his finding out anything by otifying all the rogues of the object of his visit is of course a minor matter. They have generally been notified already, at any rate. The Special Agent sees the suspects; the latter "see" him. He goes back and reports everything all right. Probably he makes a scapegoat" of some one who has no riends. The real rascals continue their rauds. They are richer; he is richer; nooody but Uncle Sam is poorer. But facts such as these do not daunt Ingalls of Kansas. Not satisfied with a fresh batch of 'forty" Special Agents-who would not unlikely turn out to be forty thieves-he proooses to authorize the Commissioner of Pensions to detail any number of his clerks to serve as Specials and receive the pay and allowances already enumerated. If the Comnissioner has so many clerks that he can spare the services of any number of them while they go junketing around the country, that number should be dismissed forthwith. INCATES of Kansas is not fortunate in his suggestions concerning investigation. We can tell him and the Senate a much better m. Set ELMER WASHBURN, Chief of the Secret Service of the Treasury Department, on the trail of the rogues. Let him choose a dozen men,-he knows where to find the best nen for the purpose, -and detail them to inestigate, under his direction, the alleged frauds. Then the claim agents who are now playing the part of Proteus, and draw-

n the way proposed by INGALLS of Kansas. THE TUTTON LETTER. One after another the malicious slanders against the President, concocted for partisan purposes by his enemies, are nailed to the ounter. Yesterday two of these slanders were completely exploded. The first was the enseless fabrication originated in the New York Herald office that the President compelled Secretary Bristow to agree to HEN preson's dismissal. This scandal is ended by the flat denial both by the President and the Secretary. The second was the charge that the President had interfered at the instance of Gen. BABCOCK in behalf of the St. Louis Whisky Ring by revoking the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, issued in January last, transferring Supervisors. Upon this point, Mr. Turron, the Supervisor in question whose transfer is said to have been revoked, has written a plain, straightforward letter, printed in the last issue of THE TRIP. UNE, which completely sets this slander at rest. Briefly, Mr. TUTTON says that in Janpary, 1874, he received a letter from Comioner Douglass transferring him to the St. Louis District. As the transfer was only for a short time and it would seriously inco venience Mr. Turron's domestic arrange nents, he went directly to Secretar sistow and represented to him he rould be unable to take the St. Louis District, at the same time suggesting Special-Agent Brooks for the place. The Secretary gested that he should see the Preside He waited upon Gen. BABCOCK, who had nothing more to do with the matter than to send Mr. Turron's card to the President, and was not present at the interview. During that interview, Mr. Turron presented his objections to taking the St. Lo such a manner as to convince the Presider that it would be unwise to make the transfer. nd he so expressed himself upon that occa-ion, thus completely refuting the charge

ing pensions as sick or crippled soldiers, as

blind soldiers, as the widows of soldiers, as

the minor children of soldiers, will be caught

and snared sooner and better than 4,000

Special Agents and the whole lot of clerks in

the Pension Bureau can do the job together.

hat Gen. BABCOCK improperly influenced the President in his decision. Mr. Turron's letter bears both internal as external evidence of being a frank, honest tatement of facts, and is certainly entitled to credit, especially as against the malicious the President. It shows conclusively Gen. BARCOCK did not interfere in the case, 'nor go to the President about the matter, nor have anything to do

Mr. Turron's arguments, so that, even there were any pressure upon him afterwards, it was superfluous. More important than all this, it shows the falsity of Mr. Hin-DERSON'S accusations against both the President and Gen. Babcock, and utterly sweeps proper influence with regard to the propose transfer. Indirectly, other and more tant facts now appear in the light which this letter throws upon the situation. It appears that the President, instead of interfering in behalf of the Whisky Ring, pursued a policy which eventually resulted in crushing at Had he consented to the transfer and mad the change at the time Commissioner Dove LASS wished, the detectives who St. Louis would never have exploded their mine with the success which has already attended that operation. If the change been made, the Whisky Ring would have been put on its guard in time to have de stroyed the evidence, and to have hedged it self in such a manner that conviction would have been well nigh impossible. Mr. Tur. Ton's letter, therefore, answers a double pur pose,-first, in showing the groundlessness of Mr. Henderson's charges against the President and the injustice of his accusations against Gen. BARCOCK; and second, that the President's action was wise and prudent since, if the transfer had been made as wa originally agreed upon, the efficient ne would have made an empty haul. If Turros had gone to the St. Louis District, the crooked distillers would have taken the alarm at once and covered up their frauds. He did not go but in his place the detectives who caught th guilty parties in the act of defrauding the revenue, and secured the evidence which they had not time to conceal or destroy. It is no likely, however, that even such disclosure these will stop the President's ene mies in their persistent and malicious work of defamation. It is easy to invent scandalous rumors and set them affoat, but it will only require sufficient time for the facts to be known and they will fall to the ground as harmless as the false charges made by Mr. HENDERSON, who has only himself to blame

for the pitiful plight in which he is placed by the Turron letter. THE MOSEL MURDERER. The rhymester who wrote that "horrors pile on horrors' head" was referring, we believe, to an unpleasant legend concerning the nature of hell, but if he had been prophesying about the recent news from Bremen he could not have better hit the nail upon the head Such a fiendish scheme as that revealed by the investigation into the dynamite explo sion on the wharf at Bremerhaven has scarcely ever been heard of before. One of the crimes which damns Nero's name to everlasting infamy is his attempt to have a ship containing a dozen people sunk in deep water, but Thomas, to whom Neso was nobody, deliberately planned an explosion or mid-ocean which would have sent the steamer Mosel, with every soul on board, reeling down to sure destruction. The idea that a man of this century should be capable of planning such a frightful scheme is simply terrible. The story of the crime is still in some re-

spects incomplete, but all the main points are known. WILLIAM KING THOMAS, the wholesale murderer, was a native of Brooklyn, N. Y. He married at New Orleans and lived in Virginia during the War, when he made a fortune by blockade-running. Upon the collapse of the Confederacy he fled to Germany, where he has since lived under the assumed name of Thomassen. Having lost his ill-gotten gains by speculation; he laid the plan which has cost the world nearly 100 lives already and which may lead other miscreants to similar blood-curdling crimes hereafter. He had an explosive machine made. It consisted of a barrel divided into two parts, one filled with dynamite. the other occupied by clock-work so arranged that at the end of eight or ten days the deadly dynamite would be exploded by a sudden blow. He intended to have this shipped at Bremen upon the Deutschland, which he was to leave himself at Southampton. At the latter port, a number of cases of rubbish, insured as very costly goods, were to be placed on board. Then the Deutschland was to steam westward on the broad Atlantic, crowded with passengers, laden with hopes. The conspirators-for THOMAS has confessed that he had accomplices in New York-expected that when the vessel was out of sight of land, out of reach of all help, there would be a shock like that of an earthquake, a roar like that of a whirlwind, a column of flame like that of a volcanic eruption. The steamer would be blown into infinit@simal fragments. Passengers and crew would be hurled in-

stantly into eternity. Days and weeks would wear wearily on without news of the missing vessel, and, while hundreds of families wer settling down into the dull agony of hopeless grief, the parties to this hellish plot would collect the fictitious insurance, the bloodmoney of their guilt, and so repair their shattered fortunes. The infernal machine was not ready when the Deutschland sailed, and the latter therefore escaped this Charyb

dis to strike upon the Scylla of the "Kentish Knock." The Mosel was the next s the same line. By some piece of g since it cost 100 lives,—the exploded on the wharf at Breme rhaven nstead of in mid-ocean. THOMAS, who was already on the Mosel, was driven by a guilty onscience to attempt to commit suicide He was promptly arrested and his wounds bandaged. He tore off the bandages only to have them replaced, but at last succeeded in killing himself as effectually as he had the murdered hundred. He died Thursday. He s beyond the reach of human justice, but perhaps his accomplices may be discovered. If so, the Scriptural law of an eye for an eye, etc., would be satisfied by tying them into a small schooner, above a case of dynamite with clock-work attachment, towing the vessel out to sea, setting the machinery for an explosion in twenty-four hours, and then

leaving the wretches to their own thought The plot may have been suggested by an ttempt said to have been made, in 1856, to destroy the steamer Oriel, sailing from the same port of Bremerhaven. Two cases, heavily insured and purporting to contain silk, but really packed with combustibles and with a clock-work apparatus for striking sparks, were shipped upon her She was use on the coast. The mechanic employed by the conspirators had confessed the crime at the last moment. The cases were taken back to Bremen, where they served as mute witnesses against the two persons, father and son, who were arrested. The former committed suicide; the latter is now in prison as our tax was taken off. In Japan, which with it. It shows that the first innow exports nearly all her surplus tea to the timation the President had of the Turbunited States, sending but little to Great rox matter was at this interview, and that he continued salidates, the interview and that he continued salidates is the sentence; the mechanic is said to live on Staten Island.

Another hypothesis is that some novel—tions like those to which M. Boxxer refers

shrewd crime not infrequently have this effect. A still more horrible idea is that this plan has been successfully tried before. May it not explain the mysterious disappearance of some of the missing steamers of the last few years? The dispatches say that TEOMAS had ordered twenty infernal machines from the mechanic who made the one designed to destroy the Mosel. Would be have done this if the plan had not been found to be a success? The theory is a startling one, but not untenable. In any event, the world is well rid of this dynamite devil.

SPRINGER'S THIRD. TERM RESOLUTION The Democrats are generally criticising Mr. Springer, of this State, for his share in setting the Third-Term spectre at rest, and unwittingly depriving the Democrats of political capital. Evidently without gaining the previous consent of King Laman and his special Council of Thirteen, Mr. Springer

introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, the precedent established by Washington and other Presidents of the United States in retiring from the Presidents ential office after their second term has become, by universal concurrence, a part of our republican tem of government, and that any departure from ime-honored custom would be unwise, unpat and fraught with peril to our free institutions. A vote was taken on this resolution iron

diately under the pressure of the previous question, and resulted in 282 in favor a only 18 against. Of the latter, eleven were outhern carpet-baggers and four from South Carolina. There were two Michigan men (BRADLEY and HUBBELL). DENISON from Vermont, MacDougaLL from New York, Page from California, PLAISTED from Maine, and WEITING from Illinois. All the others were either colored or carpet-bag Southerners. There was a nearly unanimous expression of the people's representatives in against a violation of the national prece against the occupancy of the President's chair for more than two terms. This expression, along with the united expression of the State Republican Conventions and of the Republican press everywhere to the sam purpose, finally disposes of the bugbeau of "Cesarism" which has constituted one of the chief Democratic stockin-trade points for the last two o

three years. More significance has been given to the failure of Mr. BLAINE to vote on this question than the circumstance deserves. Unless Mr. BLAINE was accidentally absent when the vote was taken, he may have been restrained by some notion of courtesy, on account of his former intimate relations with the President while Speaker of the House; but, while this motive would be discreditable to Mr. BLAINE's judgment, it warrants no inference that Mr. BLAINE has any sympathy with the Third-Term idea, in which he would stand alone among the prominent men of the country. Mr. Springer will probably be severely disciplined for acting without the consent of the Democratic Star-Chamber in this matter.

Without a third term to harp upon, the

Democrats will be at a loss for make a campaign against the Republicans prior to the nomination of the Presidentia andidates. Mr. Springes must expect to be held accountable for the faux pas by which this Democratic wespon, which has done such good service in the past, has been at one blow broken and thrown away. It may have been Mr. Springer's ingenuous nature, or it may have been suggested by some Mephistophelian Republican, or it may have been that Mr. Springer is more honest than the average Democrat, but the result is the same in any ease,-the bugbear is out of the way, and the President's actions are no longer susceptible of a misconstruction as with reference to his re-election. He will be at full liber to continue the effort at reforming the public service wherever it needs reforming, and will Republican party is fully equal to this work without any Democratic assistance. Meanwhile it is sad to contemplate how many Democratic orators have been nipped in the bud, and how many Democratic editorials will be still-born, on account of the summary

ontraction of the French currency.

can do no better than to refer him to

the official report on the French Budget,

made this year by M. LEON SAY, the French

Minister of Finance, and to the report of his

predecessor, M. Boder, and the report of F.

O. ADAMS, of the British Legation at Paris,

to his Government on French finances, to

say nothing of hundreds of other authorities.

In truth, the question of authorities which

'Bergen" tries to raise does not exist.

All the authorities agree, because the

facts are indisputable. The inflation

in France consisted of an arrangement

between the Government and the National

Bank of France, under which the Bank was

to loan and advance the Government \$306.

000,000 at the nominal rate of 1 per cent in

terest. The Bank was allowed to extend its

paper issues to the amount of this loan, and

to suspend specie-payments. This was the

ments, which were to retire equal amounts

"Bold" as this scheme of "contraction"

still. The legal resumption of species

Bank of France, with a boldness that even

Bergen " ought to admire, placed itself on

specie basis, three years ahead of time, by

hrowing \$60,000,000 of gold into circulation

amount of twenty-franc paper notes. Any

erson who chooses can now obtain gold for

contraction from the start. When the silver

five-franc pieces returned to France, the

Bank, according to an official

year the

of the paper, which was to be

was, its operation has been

1878, but at the opening of this

payments does not take place

disposition of the Third-Term scare-crow for the third time, after taking the There isn't even the shadow of an excuse for against his personal wishes. The law-abidany further agitation of the Third-Term ques ing citizens triumphed. The Boston Adon ion. Grant says he doesn't want a third tiser, commenting upon the result, says : term, and everybody else has declared that It is their triumph, and it was won in the name there is no intention of forcing it upon him. der, honesty, integrity, economy, and a better system the administration of our affairs. Rich men and so that we can't see how this question can cut any more figure in the political literature men who rarely vote contributed to it; but much more was contributed by the acti.e business men of the city, men of moderate means, who cannot live without work, and who know that their work will be of little of the day. We may dismiss it with a Requiescat in pace, while acknowledging the admirable manner in which Mr. Springer conducte the funeral services that buried a mere efficy conscience and character. Such a vovementhave had for several years past, and such a Government, by God's grace, we intend to renew annually hereafter,—answering in that way the skeptics among us who have lost or are losing faith in the virtus of the step of THE EXAMPLE OF FRANCE. An anonymous correspondent, "Bergen," asks for "authorities" with regard to the

pular government. There is strangth, and dignity, d power in it when the people really rule, and then an rule when they will. The result in Boston not only shows tha the respectable element can control a majority in that city sufficient to defeat the di stable classes, but it also shows that it is only necessary for honest people in other large cities to work and vote and use their influence in order to secure an honest administration of the Government. The same resul was shown in Brooklyn and Chicago last fall. In the latter city the lesson is evident. It emphasizes the duty of our citizens at the charter election next spring. They must not rest content with having partially defeated the County Ring. The same amount of work that they put forth last November ought to be put forth again next spring, and the City Ring will be beaten. Chicago can be redeemed from the bummers, and gamblers, and thieves, and corruptionists, as Boston has, if the respectable citizens will do their

inflation. The Government bound itself to repay the entire loan in seven annual installduty. Elsewhere is a second epistle on the finance rom Mr. RICHMOND. He is more disposed to occupy valuable space than to present any valuable ideas. He now makes a parcel of statements not embraced in his former letter, and then triumphantly asserts that THE TRIBUNE has not and cannot answer them! We have corrected his spelling and grammar, and now proceed to correct his ideas. Our plan of resumption, frequently stated, completely obviates the objection and withdrawing and destroying an equal raises in regard to the oppression of the "debtor class" by the resumption of specie-payments. The Boston Journal says of this any paper note he holds of the Bank of ce. The policy of the Bank has been

Of the methods of resumption already publishes one of the most meritorious, as it seems to us, is the offered by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. . . . It pro-

thority" in the Journal des Debats, used them to retire the five-franc notes. These egal-tender notes were burned. The result of this intelligent co-operation of the Bank with the policy of the Government has been that

to. In November, 1873, the notes of the

Bank of France amounted to 3,071,000,000 francs,—about \$614,200,000; in the report of

are put at 2,412,000,000, or \$482,500,000;

and they are at par. The "boldness" with which the Government set about

contracting the paper currency may

be seen from the fact, stated on the authority

of MATHIEU BODET, that at a time when ad-

ditional taxes to the amount of \$127,500,000

s year had to be laid to meet the expenses of

the Franco-German war, the Government un-

hesitatingly levied \$40,000,000 more a year

his report this year on the Budget for 1876,

Il the paper by 1879, by retiring \$90,000,000

in 1876 and \$60,000,000 in the two years

ommit the folly of the financiers on this

side the Atlantic who have paid off hundreds

of millions of the bonded debt not due,

eaving unpaid the dishonored, overdue due-

As a result of this wise and masterly policy

rance, specie-payments are to-day in prac-

tical operation there. The history of French

finance of to-day is only a continuation of that

of the last generation, when Napoleon I. exter-

minated the old irredeemable paper money and

nade specie the permanent money of the

people by forbidding the issue of notes in

poured into France and accumulated in every

amlet, and the influence of this can be

plainly seen in the marvelous recuperative

Bank of France now holds over \$310,000,000

in gold, and is probably the strongest financial

These are the results of a "bold contrac

ion" of an inflated paper currency, which

paper circulation provided for its certain and

peedy redemption. We cannot but think the

Bergen "to acknowledge the accuracy of the

terms in which we snoke of "The Finances

of France," and to admit that by contrast the

THE BOSTON CITY ELECTION.

Boston a few days ago once more establishes

the fact that when the respectable and sub

stantial citizens in our large communities de-

The regular City Republican Convention,

has been Mayor during the last two terms.

and has administered the office in an hones

upright, and economical manner. When the

regular Democratic Convention met, it took

the candidate of the roughs and scalawags

and thus the issue was squarely made be

tween the two classes-tax-payers and tax-

eaters. On the one hand, Mr. Cons rep-

resented the best classes of the commu-

nity. On the other, BOARDMAN repre-

sented the worst elements. He had the

Democratic organization, or the majority

of it, at his back, and this following was aug-

mented by the entire whisky interest of the

city, the gamblers and the roughs, the com-

far as its members could be controlled, and

the worst portion of the Republican party,

and having the prestige of regular nomina-

went into the fight and were routed by a

handsome plurality, Mr. Coss being elected

tion by the two regular Conventions,

munistic elements, the vicious classes, and all

lvantage of the bolt to nominate BOARDWAN,

ignorant, weak, foolish, and pusille

authorities" we have given must compel

owers of the country at this time.

at the very moment of creating irrede

nstitution in the world.

ninations of less than 100 francs. Specie

The

bill or scrip debt.

after. The French Government did

rency caused by the war. M. LEON

the Bank for the first week of this mon

to enable it to retire those issues of paper cur-Two questions put by Mr. I showed that the amount repaid to the Bank of France in 1872, 1878, and 1874 was main to be answered: (1) If of are not reduced when they are p the blame will fall on the people pay the taxes and elect every \$120,000,000, and proposed to the Asembly the necessary taxes to redeem cerned in fixing these salaries. (2) When the specie standard is a THE TRIBUNE expects to confi thereto as soon, and to the same other classes of manufacturers and

> This is sad. The Berlin co the London Times has discovered agent of President Grant" is trying million dollars' worth of ear Herzegovinians to fight the Turks on Detectives should be detailed to vate a President, to see that he does not sen titionaly enter some armory and alip a s into his vest-pocket or a caisson i tail. It was by such sly doubt, that BELENAP got \$800,000,000 worth of war-material some Democrat-Lurrant says it was he-has accused him of selling on his or account. Any packages sent from the House to Mrs. Sasrons should be inspect.
> The million dollars' worth of cannon may be secretly shipped via England, in this way.
> Rattles nominally destined for the beby my be found to be full of powder and that, as each trunk raw contain a seath trunk raw contains. each trunk may contain a whole part of a tillery, while Burnen might be hid in a he box and thus smuggled out to serve as Commander-in-Chief of the Herzegovinian box

The Catholic churches of California manner in which the United States have dealt need any "slice of the school-fand" fi with their irredeemable paper money seems judgment against Mexico for near dollars now and something more ever ever. Late in the seventes Jesuits raised what was kno Fund, for the conversion of the health for the conversion of the health California, "Upper and Lower. In 18st Society of Jesus was expelled from Spaints property confiscated. The Pious Foundaministered as a trust by Spain and it and floatly by Mexico alone. Politotian termine to take the power into their hands and establish an honest administration of municipal government they can succeed. to live on it, until Sawra Arms or toe National Treasury in 1841 and a 6 per ceat interest on it to the churches. It had then been so d fraud that it amounted to only When Upper Caifornia was est United States. Mexico stopped United States. through ward-packing, wire-pulling, and chicanery, nominated Mr. BOARDMAN for Mayor by a bare majority of one. As Mr. BOARDMAN represented some of the worst and decent element of the Republicans at once bolted and nominated Mr. Conn. who soon brought the suit that has just ed. The claim was submitted to Commission now sitting at Washi disagreed and referred the matter to ister at Washington. He has food to California claimants are in the right, Republic of Mexico is therefore adjudge over \$900,000 cash and a certain and

Curious literary discoveries are being made in Germany through the wrappers inclosing ancient manuscript of these wrappers have proved to be mo ble than the manuscripts which they putting fragments of wrappers tog burg and an early Christian writer at The New York Berald correspondent wit The fragments newly brought to light of what are somewhat arbitrarily term versions of the Scriptures, those, namely who were engaged in tax-eating and in speculations upon public interests for private greed. Backed by the Democratic party as great historian), consequence ortions of a pre-Hisronyman critical and of the First Epithes and of the First Epithes and of the Catherine the belonged to the Catherine

> omes an interesting study, object es subjectively. Few literary remains

deserving of the manner.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna:

Torrata, Kan. Dec. 14.—It is well unimously a support of the people of this collect so far as they have taken the p das to opinion upon the subject, are stoudy opposite, but not least, noneause (7) continued, dured this Quitotism. Here is a quest's which I have neither seen earted or merces who have engaged in this disconsion. Granton spropor): If the Republican K himsic should conclude (no matter for what resented and the president of the day of Republicans? Hours truly.

REPLY—As our correspondent wholly improbable case, it is as under ulate on what in that event would be the Republicans as it would be concerned suit of a collision of an irresistible object an immovable substance. The thing is pen, and that is all that need be said abs

The two Nevada Senators, Mes SHABON, whatever their good qui were elected to the Senate simply were rich. The represent plates of wealth, dangerous to dangerous to a democracy.
his spurs by an admirable reform; Senator SEABON bas 70 suff is in him. Neither of thes anything remarkable. Their a ington at a time when a small I jority in the Senate is the cost guard against Democratic dialogs is wrong. If they cannot take money and their political dutie time, let them lay down the latter

The latest proceeding in the Ten is an application for the forfests. It appears that his arrest was in the \$6,000,000 civil suit, and bondsmen set up that as Twa-rest in the civil suit was taken tody by the State, and through i

Mr. MATTHEW ARROLD is tal of pains to enlighten Esglatha points of his creed. Knowless world is anxiously waiting what his confession of faith the trouble to study it up to be condensed into three classhould, be a matter of swe fig for the Bible; dawn all

The New York Sun still warfare upon Mr.

ruelty to Children has tild " Prince Lao " ado

11

een held for asse

A Cincinnati jury has fo was only guilty of Now that DYER is co to jail. It is a dire blow to

ir crimes in sufficiently PERSON Mr. W. E. Gladstone bas rhich will be entitled "Ti fomer in History."

Four Yale Professor es spoken of for the Re-Governor of Connecticut Reverdy Johnson met w s with which he beca

Baron Rothschild, during rancisco, left with Wi es, the views to be selec ill give the different eff

Mr. Wnitelaw Beid has riends in the newspaper dulges in squibs intended Mesers. Watterson, Hals is strange that all the world given to spite and bluz Daniel Blaisdell, whose teen reported, was for mo Tressurer of Dar mouth Cu ing to a savings bank of wi Jesse Pomeroy, the boyhas confessed that for yes

ames T. Fields has visited is designed, we presume, for the boy. Mr. Charles Bradlaugh an New York Tribune that he all his engagements and to rope. He hopes that the at who have treated him at he leaves his Western

hysical condition. The wall from Omaha recommendation that the b Indianapolis, affords some people of Denver and Ki desappointed ones in Chica forted. The griof of Omaha

pers at the funeral. The latest literary courtrenthorahip of that interanthorahip of that inter "Mary's Little Lamb." T ime ago, claimed for a N But now comes Mrs. Sarah time editor of Godey's Lady Children," and she can pro-

Vice-President Wilson know and to say that occupy a more promine tory than any other generation, with the single ham Lincoln. In looking m book on the Slave Power, M mon to learn how large a sp erea in the contemporan

The disagreement of the Thomas W. Piper for murcaused by the ingenious pleathe defense. In order to ab error of judgments forme ning to the guit of one The appeal to the jury on ferred to are now enterta Mr. W. D. Howells, in

mencan posts in the Je Bayard Taylor : "We bar whose purposes and who more honorable. In one could be very eminent; b betrayed by experiment, manifold fair encouse." midness for nice words of writing.

The wife of the Hon. H as might be inferred from a commit suicide. At least a pothesis has been framed t m said that Mrs. Ci chloroform with a glass-sto that the warmth of her han roform and thus ferced that she was overcome and Mrs. Childers frequently small quantities as a remed

The private library of which was sold at anction and the day before, conti valuable books. One of t copy of Lodge's "Postrai sonages of Great Pritain. India paper from the Another is one of the siz Dodsley's "Old Plays," tavo, printed at London presented to Malone by one's handwriting

The excitement in San Menos and employment by the ship Company of Capt. We Confederate privateer St that the Alia printed a deprecating any mob demo
The Alia says: "It has be
city front that a number of
fered so terribly ten yes
serving on board the whaling at this port, have arra
Waddell, and eye him a re iell, and give him a

same and much ab Mark Bangs, Lecon; S. O. L. B. Grinnel, New York; A. C. Gibson, Minnespolis; W. A. A. Young Othern, Minneapolis; W. H., A. Young, Salt Lake; H. S. V C. M. Ackeriey, Colorado; L. W. H. Wood, Rochester, N. Y J.N. Taylor, New York; W.H. Greene Grend Fucto-S. C. Ella, N. E. L. Bayley, St. Louis; windcor House, New You York; G. H. Jewest, "Sgot M. Dodge, Council Burth; M. R. E., Nebranks; R. C. Co., St. Louis; tas Est J. Col. C. A. DuBois, U. S. Jewest, Boular, H. House-The House, The House, Th remant House—The he Hon. Wallace John Waston, Detroit; Alers and bride, Louisviere; G. S. Erb, Order and hardon, Milwankers

urches of California will not the school-fund" for a lit-to they have just got a Mexico for nearly a million asthing more every year fornathing more every year forseventeenth canner; the
st was known as the Pious
twestion of the heathen of
and Lower. In 1767 the
sas expelled from Spain and
sted. The Pious Prod was
trust by Spain and Mertin,
xico alone. Politicians used
i Santra Anna covered it into
urr in 1842 and agreed to peg
st on it to the California
then been so depleted by
counted to only \$1,500,000.
formia was coded to the
exico stopped paying their
to the Cataolu cha ches in
The diobesin authorities
nit that has just been doublas submitted to the Mired at that has just been decid-as submitted to the Mired itting af Washington, which and the matter to the arbitra-Thousron, the British Mira-He has found that the are in the right, and the is therefore adjudged to per and a certain annual sur-

discoveries are constantly many through the study of ancient manuscripts. Some ancient manuscripts. Some ave proved to be more value ripts which they inclose. By resurrected in this me

ano Fridms:

14.—It is well understood that
of the people of this country, at
e taken the p tins to express as
ect, are stoudly opposed to de
judios, fear, precedent (and
enesse (?) con toined, have proHere is a question, however,
en asked or imaword y faring
the discussion. (Froming it is
the discussion. (Froming it is
the discussion. (Froming it is
the public an Na tional Convenies
the public an Na tional Convenies
the public an Na tional Convenies
that for what reasons to resarr, what in that event, would
ame? Yours truly, J. V. A.
Orrespondent supposes
se, it is as usuless to specevent would be the duty of
ould be concerning the rimurresistible object agains
nee. The thing won't hapint need be said about it.

nators. Mesers. Jores and sir good qualities may be enate simply because they exect plutocracy, the rule to any country, doubly racy. Senator Jores won rable speech on currency and the rof them has yet done Their absence from Washen a small Republican as it is country only among the country of his among the country of his secupe.

The is taking a great design of his secupe.

Exp is taking a great design of his secupe.

hed for assault. The Cincinnati branch of the Society has rescued another tortured the from a strolling showman. Judged by the meaments on showbills in this city, a Chi-branch could find some good work to do.

A Cincionati jury has found that Eones, who ted down another man, best him until he senselest, and then threw him into a fur-was only guilty of murder in the second egree It would now be interesting to know bether anybody can tell how in Ohio murder the first degree could be committed.

Now that Dres is confirmed by the Sepate St. Louis Ringsters will have to die-or go al. It is a dire blow to them. He will dye ser crimes in sufficiently dark bues to insure a

PERSONAL.

raich will be entitled "The Time and Place of lower in History." Mr. W. E. Gladstone has in press a new book Four Yale Professors-Baldwin, Su sthrop and Wayland—are among the candi-tes spoken of for the Republican nomination Governor of Connecticut.

erdy Johnson met with a flattering recep-in London, and found a place at many bles with which he became acquainted during acticial residence in England. He is consid-

Baron Rothschild, during his late visit to San fancisco, left with William Bradford, the saster of Arctic scenery, an order for rive pict-us, the views to be selected by the artist, who all give the different effects of light, including Mr. Waitelaw Reid has broken with his old

friends in the newspaper profession. He now indulges in squibs intended to be at the expense of Messre. Watterson, Halstead, and Bowles. It ange that all the world, except Reid, should be given to spite and blundering. Daviel Blaisdell, whose defalcation has just

een reported, was for more than for ty years the resource of Dar mouth College. He concealed defect in his accounts by using boards belongg to seavings bank of which he was President represent funds of the College. Jame Pomerov, the boy-murderer of Boston

confessed that for years he was a devoted edent of dime literature. The publication of his fact in councction with the sta tement that ames T. Fields has visited Pomero y in his cell signed, we presume, to work up sympathy

Mr. Charles Bradlaugh announces th rough the New York Tribune that he feels obliged I to cancel all his engagements and to return at orace to Eunge. He hopes that the audiences in this counhe leaves his Western appointments unful-Bed from "the absolute necessity" of his

The wall from Omaha over Dr. Linderman's recommendation that the branch mint be built at Indianapolis, affords some consolation to the people of Denver and Kan-as City. But the pappointed ones in Chicago will not be com-red. The grief of Omaha is even it is ulting to Chicago; we at least are entitled to be the chief

mihorship of that interesting poem called "Mary's Little Lamb." The poem was, some time ago, claimed for a New England woman. nt now comes Mrs. Sarah Josepha Halle, long se editor of Godey's Lady's Book, aged 85, and mys that she wrote that poem forty-s ix years ago for a little book called "Poems for Our Children," and she can prove it.

Vice-President Wilson was wise enough to occupy a more prominent place in his-tery than any other American of this generation, with the single exception of Abra-ham Lincoln. In looking up authorities for his look on the Slave Power, Mr. Wilson had occason to learn how large a space Gen. Grant fills The disagreement of the jury in the trial of

Mr. W. D. Howells, in criticising a several American posts in the January Atlantic, a sys of Bayard Taylor: "We have no man of letters whose purposes and whose achievements are more honorable. In one of several ways he could be very eminent; but he seems too often betrayed by experiment, and dispersed by a manifold fair success." We regret to observe that Mr. Howells has been "dispersed" by his ness for nice words into au artificial is tyle

sommit suicide: At least a more charitable hypothesis has been framed and widely accepted. erm with a glass-stopper to bed with her. that the warmth of her hand vaporized the chlo-reform and thus forced out the stopper, and that she was overcome and hi led by the fu mes. Mrs. Childers frequently used chlorofor m in

small quantities as a remedy for insomnia. The private library of William Butler Duocan hich was sold at auction in New York yester lay and the day before, contained some rare and valuable books. One of there is a magnific ent ges of Great Britain." with impressions on ladis paper from the original copperplates her is one of the six large paper copies of Dodsley's "Oid Plays," in twelve volumes oc-tave, printed at London in 1780, being the copy presented to Majone by the editor, Mr. Reed, and certified to by a manuscript note in Makes handwriting on the fly-leaf of the arct

and and employment by the Pacific Mail Steam-hip Company of Capt. Waddell, formerly of the Confederate privateer Shenandosh, was such that the Alta printed a double-leaded article deprecating any mote demonstration against him. The Alm says: "It has been reported along the diy from that a number of whalemen who suffirst so terribly ten years ago, and who are saving on board the whaling fleet now recruiting at the port, have arranged to abduct Capt. Waddell, and give him a remarkably lively cruise in the Arctic before the masts of one of these self-same and much abused blubber-hunters."

BOTHL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—J. B. Mossley, Rochester; the Hon.
Let Rangs, Lacon; S. O. L. Potter, Milwaukee; S.
Gernsel, New York; A. C. Travis, St. Louis; Paris
Lacon, Minneapolis; W. H. Jones, M. D., U. S. Navy;
Loung, Salt Late; H. S. Williams, Harvard, H.
L. M. Ackerley, Colorado; L. Roemer, San Francisco;
L. H. Wood, Ro. hester, N. Y.; W. F. Cory, New York;
J. Taylor, New York; W. H. Holmes, Lincoln, Neb....
Land Pariste—S. C. Ella, Molline; E. L. Hill, Boston;
L. Mayley, St. Louis; S. H. Corey and bride, orand Puctas—S. C. Ella, Moline; E. L. Huil, Boston; E. L. Bayler, St. Louis; S. H. Corey and bride, and helder Home, New York; Col. T. J. Hoyt, New York; Col. A. Louis; Special House; C. E. Perkins, Supt. B. & L. Nebraka; R. C. Coughry, Sapt. W. U. Tel. B. St. Louis; the Rev. J. E. O. Sureads, Bailego, N. Coc. C. A. Dullois, D. S. Naval, Acad., Annayolis... Trement House—The Hon. W. J. Enight, Dubuque; B. Hou, Malace Johnson, Buffalo; the Hon. W. W. Maste, Detroit; Alex Kemp, Eau Claire; H. Waim and bride, Louisville; Gen. A. C. Fuller, Belvian; G. S. Ero, Orden, Unh; the Hon. William Lindayan, Milwulker; E. S. Wara, Newark, N. J.; M. Albo, Philadalphis; C. G. Coon, Chiston, Ja. Marches, Philadalphis; C. G. Coo, Chiston, Ja. Marches, Ph. House, C. C. Carin, McDougall, Buffalo; Ool, F. T. Fickering, and Massia; George Scrogge, Champaign (III.) Seattle, W. C. Cannon, D. nvilie; C. C. Carlin, Marches, P. C. House, D. nvilie; C. C. Carlin, Marches, P. D. House, P. Detroit; E. R. W. Williams, M. H. Henneseer, Detroit; E. R. W. Williams, M. H. Henneseer, Detroit; E. R. W. Williams, M. H. Henneseer, Detroit; E. R. W. Williams, M. L. Henneseer, Detroit; E. R. W. Williams, M. L. Henneseer, Detroit; E. R. W. H. lapida: George Scroggs, Champaigo (III)

4; W. C. Cannon, D nville; C. C. Catlin,

14. Hennesey, D-troit; R. H. Wil
blering, R. S. McAllister, Burbington...

House-Miss Betsey Smith and Miss Tempermith, Connecticut; J. B. Hymsen, Manchester;

(Interbotham, Michigan City; A. M. Comings,

10; W. A. Steels, Baltimore; Miss. Haswell,

1; C. R. Green and George Wilson, Part.

WASHINGTON.

Another Flight of Surmises Concerning the House Committees.

Report of the Managers of the National Soldiers' Home,

A Large Increase of Inmates During the Past Year.

Instructions to Collectors Concerning Drawback on Sugars and Sirups.

Detailed Report of Proceedings in Both Houses.

> IN CONGRESS. Special Descatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON. D. C., Dec. 17 .- The House ac complished nothing, except to adjourn from Monday next until Wednesday, Jan. 5, and to decide that no further legislation shall be attempted that after the holidays. The House will meet Monday, but only for the purpose of hearing the Committees announced. Speaker Kerr said to-day that the full list would be the presented, but no man can say what that list will be. Kerr's best friends say to-day that he has not, in point of fact, as yet fully decided up on the important chairmanship of the Ways and Meaus and Appropriations Committees. It is quite evident that the announcement of the Committees will be an announcement of surprises. Kerr still keeps his own counsel, and says that he shall not make public to any person the list of the Committees before they are announced in the House.

nounced in the House.

A CURIOSTY.

The only sensational feature in the House was an attempt of the thri-termers to bring the House to a vote upon a resolution of their making. Page, of Caufornia, the only Pacific Coast member who voted for the third term the other cay, presented a resolution declaring in subscauce that it was not the innexion of the House to nominate a President, and that Representatives in Congresshad no right to browbeat the people in their choice of Fresident.

The credentials of Howes, contingent Congressman from Nebraska, were presented.

IN THE SENATE

there was manifested a desire to bring up Morton's Mississippi resolution, but owing to the control of the contro

ton's Mississippi resolution, but owing to the over. As there is but one legislative day left, it does not seem probable that the resolution can be disposed of until after the holidays.

NATIONAL SOLDIERS' HOME. MANAGERS' ANNUAL REPORT.

Special Disputch to The Chaomo I ribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—The Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Home, which has been in session here during the past three days, adjourned to-night. Reports from the Homes at Augusta, Milwankee, Hampton, and than during any one of the ten years since their per cent, and the deaths 234 per cent. The cost of the daily ration the last year for cost of the daily ration the last year for each inmate was 23% cents. Clorhing has been supplied from the Government donations or purchased with the profits of the inmates lasor. The accommodations at Milwaukee and Dayton are being cularged. Among the committees appointed for the ensuing year were Gov. Smeth and Dr. Wolcott, to visit the Dayton Home, and Gen. Martindale and Mr. Gunckel, to visit the Milwaukee Home. A new system of accounts was adopted to comply with the requirements of the Treasury, as henceforth the funds are to be derived from the appropriations made by Congress. That for the present fiscal fear will not be all required to defray the expenses.

Penses. [To the Associated Press.] Thomas W. Piper for marder at Bos son was mused by the ingenious plea of the cor msel for the defense. In order to show the ha bility to error of judgments formed on circum stantial evidence, he recited a number of circum stantial evidence, he recited a number of circum stances pointing to the guit of one of the we knesses. The appeal to the jury on this point was very strong, and serious suspicions of the with east returned to are now entertained.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1...—The Board of Managers of the National Homes for D sabled veteran Soldiers have been in session in this city the past few days. There were present Chief-Justice Wester; Gen. J. H. Martindale; ex-Gov. Smyth, of New Hampshie; the Hon. L. H. Ganckel, of Ohio; Dr. E. D. Woocots, of Wisconsiu; and Gen. J. S. Negley, of Pennsylvania. Reports from the several Homes showed that 6,651 disabled soldiers were cared for quing the past year, as follows: At Homes showed that 6,6.1 disabled soldiers were cared for during the past year, as follows: At the Central Branch, Dayton, O., 3,769; at the Eastein Branch, Augusta, Me., 1,024; at the Northwestern Branch, Missaukes, Wiss., 937; at the Southern Branch, Hampton, Va., 871,—being a total of 592 more than were supported lastyear. The Board decided to reduce the pay of officers and employes 15 per cent.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17 .- The President has commuted the sentence of the Jefferson Borden mutineers from death to imprisonment for life. This was done at the instance of the Maine Congressional delegation, who presented petitions signed by many State officers of New THE SNYDER RELEASE CASE,

in which the Baltimore criminal, John Green, is on trial for false acknowledgment of bail, will probably be concluded early next week. The Government has made out a strong case, has proved that Green received his instructions to personate Edes from young Fisher, the son of the late District-Attorney, and it will take a great deal of false swearing on the it will take a great deal of false swearing on the other side to prevent the Government from obtaining a verdict. It appears that the proscution in the case finds some of the same influences secretly at work to defeat justice that were so successful in the safe burglary case last year. Yety strong efforts are making to save Green from conviction, and they may be successful. The trial of young Fisher will begin next week, on the conclusion of the trial of Green, and the plean of insantiv, it is said, will be the defense in on the conclusion of the trial of Green, and plea of insanity, it is said, will be the defense in that case.

[To the Associated Press.]

REVENUE DE ISION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided toat when a court under authority of Sec. 3,339 of the Rayled Statutes releases a seized distillery to an intervener, the fact that taxes are due on spirits manufactured at the distillery by a former commant and removed without being deposited. spirits manufactured at the distillery by a former occupant and removed without being deposited in a bonded warehouse as required by law will not be taken as ground for refusing to bermit the intervener to operate the distillery during the pendency of proceedings for forfeiture.

DRAWBACK.

The following is the copy of a letter addressed to-day from the Treasury Department to Collectors of Cu-toms at the principal ports, containing the conclusions of the Department on the question of drawback or refined sugars and

eation of drawback on refined sugars and

The following rates of drawback on refined sugars and strups wholly transufactured from imported raw augar are hereby established in lieu of those hereby fore in feree: On loaf, cut loaf, cutshed, granulated, and powdared, refined sugar, stove dried or driest by other equally effective process, entire y the product of fore in duty-paid sugar, 3 66-106 cents par pound. On reamed waite conce sugar, undried and above No. 20 Dutch standard in color, entirely the product of foreign duty-paid sugar, a cents per pound. On all grades of refined coffee sugar, No. 2.10 the standard and below in color, entirely the product of foreign duty-paid sugar, 20 cents per pound. Sirgus resulting entirely from the refining of foreign duty-taiden ax, 6 a cents per gallow. All owance on sugars to be subjet to a deduction of 10 per cent, and allowances on sirgup to a deduction of 10 per cent, and allowances on sirgup to a deduction of 10 per cent, and allowances on sirgup to a deduction of 10 per cent, and allowances on sirgup to a deduction of 10 per cent, and allowances on sirgup to a deduction of 10 per cent, and allowances on sirgup to a deduction of 10 per cent, and allowances on sirgup to a deduction of 10 per cent, and allowances on sirgup to a deduction of 10 per cent, and allowances on sirgup to a deduction of 10 per cent, and allowances on sirgup to a deduction of 10 per cent, and sirgus on sirgus to a deduction of 10 per cent, and sirgus of the si

deduction of 10 per cent, as prescribed by law.

THER-CLASS POSTAGE.

The Postmaster-General has before him an official paper proposing that the present Postage law remain precisely as it is, except to exclude from the operation of act of Congress increasing the rates on third-class matter, all transient newspapers and magazines, unsealed circulars, and prospectuses, and expressly fix the rates of these as they were before the increase.

oper of Indian Affairs, President of the Uni-

THE RECORD. Various memorials, saiding for the appointment of a commission to inquire as to the alcohouc siquor traffic, were presented and referred to the Committee on

inance.

Mr. Edmunds submitted the following:

WHEREAS, S noe the last session of the Senate, the

co-Freshient of the United States has deceased;

Where as, S noe the last sension of the Senate, the Vice-Freelient of the United States has deceased; therefore,

Resolved, That on the 7th day of January next, at 1 o'clock, aftersioon, the Senate will proceed to the election of a President protein.

Mr. Boutwol suggested that it be referred to the Judic ary Committee.

Mr. Edmunds said he offered this resolution, and would like to have it he over and be printed, in order that, during the recess, Sonators might look up the precedents and consider the important question which has been suggested in the news papers and other size in respect to the Speaker of the Houle of Representatives and the Freedlent of the Senate in the event of what, in the course of life, was a possible contingency. He had no personal doubt that the present pressing officer of the Senate was the Freedlent protempore within the Constitution, but it was his (Edmunds') opinion that it w. a divisable, if there was any possible doubt about it, that the Senate should put the question at rest.

Mr. Thurm in suggested that the Senator from Vermont consent to having his resolution referred either to the Committee on the Judichary, of which he (Edmunds) was the Chairman, or to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. If referred to committee, the report upon it from the same committee.

Mr. Thurman moved that it to referred to the Committee on Frivileges and Elections, but he did not seek to avoid any daty. It occurred to him that this question property belongs to the Judichary Committee, and he moved to refer it to that Committee.

Mr. Edmunds said that he was willing to have it referred, and the moved to refer it to that Committee.

Mr. Edmunds said that he was willing to have it referred.

o. Subsequently that motion was reconsidered, and the esolution was referred to the Committee on Privileges THE MISSISSIPPI RESOLUTION.

The Chair laid ecfore the Senate unfinished business, using the resolution of the Senato rrom Indiana Morton), and sutnoring the appointment of a spen-al committee to inquire into the recent election in Missis-Mr. Thurman hoped the discussion upon this reso-

Mr. Thurman hoped the discussion upon this resolution would go over until Monday.

Mr. Bayard said a nomeer of Sonators had accepted an invitation to visit the Contennata Building in Paladelphia to-morrow, before the Senator from Indiana brought in morrow, before the Senator from Indiana brought in was to have been brought forward, they would not have accepted the invitation. He (Bayard) was not one of those who had accepted, but others had, and they would not like to be disappointed.

Mr. Morrom said he had been speken to by several Senators who had made arrangements to go to Philadelphia. With his expecience in the Senate, he knew the difficulty in ettempting to kee, the Senate in session to dispose of the matter. If a vote could be taken in an hour, he would be gind to have it; if not, he would not press the reson ion to-day, and therefore made no objection to its going over till Monday.

The senate then went into executive session, and, on the opening of the doors, adjourned until Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Starkweather presented a petition against fur-ther appropriations for the distribution of seeds turough the Agricultural Bursau.

On motion of hir Randai, the Senste amendment to the concurrent resolution for an adjournment, postponing the day of meeting from the sun to the 5th postponing the day or message of January, was agreed to.

The Speaker, a lading to the necessity of having a Committee on Enrol of Bills, in respect to the dais that might pass Congress before the no.iday adjournment, appointed Mr. Harris such Committee, appointed Mr. Harris such Committee,

meet, appointed Mr. Harris such Committee,

Mr. Knott introduced and asked to have put on its
passage a till to declare the road lessing from Coucordia to Moodyrnile, Ky., a poet road. He expained
that, although the two towns were only 2½ miles
apare, the mail for Moodyrnile was carred 8
niles further on, and inen sent back, so that
there was a much elerumiccution in supplying the
psople of Moodyrtile with their mails as there, was in
running down a claim in the Treasury Department.
The bill was passed.

VESSEL'S NAME CHANGED.

The bill was passed,

Mr. Wells introduced and saked to have put on its passage a bill to change the name of the steamboat Tom Jasper, of St. Louis, to that of Centennial.

Mr. Conger spoke of the bad policy of changing the names of vessels, and denounced it as a fraud upon the public, which for the Les six years Congress had steachy refused to countennice.

Mr. Holman also opposed the bill, and argued for its reference to the Committee on Commerce. After further discussion, and several preliminary votes, the bill was passed—yeas, [23]; nays, 96.

By Mr. Franklin—For the construction of public bindings in Kansas City, Mo.

By Mr. Franklin—For the construction of public bindings in Kansas City, Mo.

By Mr. Wilshire—Donating public lands in Arkansas to this State for the support of public free schools and of the State University. Also, a resolution instructing the Committee on Indian Afairs to inquire into the appointment, compensation, etc., of the Special Commission to the Indian Territory. Adopted.

By Mr. Siemons—To rejeal the tax on tea and coffee. Also, a resolution calling on the Attorney-General for information as to the number of prisoners held by the United States Government in the different State Prisons, with the annual expense thereof. Adopted.

By Mr. Conger—For the bedier protection of emigrants, and to prevent the importation of oriminals, By Mr. Conger—For the total content of oriminals, By Mr. Conger—For a unionize the construction of a service of a such city of the construction of a service of a such city the construction of a service of a such city the construction of a service of a such city to the construction of a service of a such city to company of the construction of a service of the construction

to a odish capital punishment.

By Mr. Rusk—Ror public buildings at LuCrosse,
Wis.; also providing that all pensous on account of
death from wounds or disease received in the service
shall commence from the date of death or discharge.

President, further than that he must be native-born, and of a cert in age, and time of residence; therefore, Resoured, That in the judgment of this House the right of selecting candidates for the office of President can only on law util extended by the people under existing constitutional restrictions, and has never been delegated by the people to the House of Representatives of to any of the members of the same, and that any attempt by the House of Representatives to limit or forestait the public will on a question of such importance is an evanou of the power reserved by the people at large to be freely exercised by them without any interference from any legislative body wantever. whatever.

The residing of the resolution was greeted with laughter on both sides of the House, and the House request to second the previous question by a vote of 20 to 80.

OTHER BILLS.

By Mr. Dunnell—To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain the amount due toe State of Munneso a for suppressing Indian institutes.

By Mr. Faulkn r—To pay the Evangelical Church of Mrins. urg. W. Va., \$4,500 on account of the de truction of the onurch in 1883, while is tay possession of the military torces of the United States.

By Mr. Kidder—To establish the territory of Pembina.

BESOLUTIONS.

bins.

Mr. Lawrence offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Which was agreed to:

Whenexas, Tue incorporation of general legislation on Appropriation bills cometimes requires either the support of objectional provisions or opposition to necessary appropriations; and

Whenexas, Every measure should stand on its own merics; therefore,

Mesolved, That the Committee on Rules be dire ted to report an amendment to the rules which shall exclude.

report an amendment to the rules which shall exclude from appropriation bills all general leg sistion, either m reports of Conference Committees or otherwise. Ar. Cox offered the following resolution, which was greed to:

Resoved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs inquire into and report upon the expediency and jus-site of giving to the German Empire the notice re-quired by the fifth article of the treaty with the North German Empire, signed Feb. 25, for the termination of said treaty, or so much thereof, and of the proto-of June 12, 181, as related to citizens of the United States, their renunciation of naturalization, and their pointed condition in Germany under said treaty and protocol.

protocol.

Air, Hartzell introduced a bill to divide the State of fillinois into taree judicial districts. Referred,

The House then adjourned till Monday next, with the understanding that the ousiness on that day shall be confined to the presentation by the Speaker of any communications he may have to make.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18—1 a. m.—For the Upper Mississ ppi and Lower Missouri Val-leys and upper lake region, failing barometer, warmer, southerly winds, and increasing cloud-DES MOINES, Is., Dec. 17.—The weather here ntensely cold, the mercury this morning ding at 14 deg. below zero.

Time. |Bar. Thr Hu. | Wind. | Rain | Wiher.

6:63 a. m. 11:18 a. m.	31,50	-6	76 W.	fr. 80.		Clear,		
2:00 p. m. 3:53 p. m.	30,28	10	58 W.,	fre h.		Clear,		
9:00 p. m. 10:18 p. m.		1	3.	W., fre	80	Clear,		
Maximum thermometer, 12. Minimum, 1, GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. CHIZAGO, Dec. 17—Midnight.								
Stat on.	Bar,	Thr [19 19	M.	dien	Weather		
Chicago Caeyenne Breck'r'dge	0.13	8 8	E. i	resh.		Cloudy.		
Davenport. Denver Dulush Escanabs	30.10	37.8	, fre	sh		Clear. Cloudy.		
Ft, Gibson. Keokuk	30.3	21 E	, frei	ntle		Clear.		

eavenwith 0.35 13 S., genie...... Cear MARINE RECIPROCITY.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 17.—Owing to the refusal of the United States anthorities to allow Canadian vessels to navigate the American canals on the same footing as American vessels, the Deminion Government have prepared a case and forwarded it to Secretary Fish.;

WHISKY.

The Arrival of District-Attorney Bangs in the City.

He Will Have a Consultation with the

Brought to Grief at Spring-

District-Attorney Baogs arrived yesterday af-ternoon, too late to visit the Custom-House, and took rooms at the Palmer, under the impression that Col. Matthews was stop ping at the same place. The Colonel stops a the Grand Facific, however, and expected Mr. Bangs there last evening, but, not hearing of his arrival at the Palmer yesterday, they have no met as yet.

Attorney last evening for the purpose of learn ing his future movements, and was cordiall received by the gentleman, Mr. Bange is of about medium height, erect, and dignifie f. He looks to be not over 45 years of age, but it has been stated that he is well along in the fifties. He dresses in a neat suit of plain black, wears a standing collar and plain black tie, as d no jewelry except a diamond breaston. A light gray mustache and a short, closely-cut beard of the same color, correspond-ing also with the color of his hair, set off a face which would be marked as that of a gentleman belonging to the legal fraternity.

After the formalities of an introduction, the reporter asked Mr. Bangs whether he intended to remain here permanently, or whether he had come for the curpose of examining the lay of the land with the intention of remaining but a short time, and then resuming his residence here remanently.

In reply Mr. Bangs said be had not determined upon what course to curse, and could not very well do so until be had seen the officials here, which he will do this morning. Unless he then makes some arrangements to remain, be may pernaps return to Lacon to-day, although it is probable he will stay over until Monday. He had received a dispatch Wednesday morning from Col. Matthews requesting him to come to Chicago as early as possible. At that time he was attending court at Woodford, but replied that he would come as soon as he could, and accordingly he started for Chicago yesterday morning. Col. Fort, of the Illinois delegation, had telegrashed him last luesday that his appointment had been confirmed, but since that time he had beard nothing of an official nature except from Col. Matthews. Matthews.
In speaking of the appointment, Mr. Bangs

In speaking of the appointment, Mr. Bangs said it came to him at A YEAR INOFFORTUNE TIME.

His partuer was sick, and be had had all the details of the business to attend to for the last few weeks, so toat his time was fully occupied with matters of a private character. He had had no intimation that he might receive the appointment until one week ago, when a dispatch came asking him if he would accept, and stating that the Il mois delegation had recommended him. In fact, he had scarcely given the news of Mr. Ward's resignation any attention, never even thinking of the place in connection with himself. As soon as the news of his confirmation reached him he made preparations to leave for Chicago as early as possible, with the result for Chicago as early as possible, with the result

In conversation as to the office of District-Attorney, Mr. Bauge said that, while he was unfamiliar with the duties practically, having foliowed his profession chiefly in the State courts, he knew what the duties of the office were generally, and he came to them with a determination to become thoroughly conversant with them and would see that the Government was as well represented as his legal qualifications would enable him.

This morning Mr. Bangs will meet the officials at the Custom-House, and it is propable that the programme for the coming week will be marked out.

took place in the condition of affairs around the Custom-House yesteday. There was a reign of quiet in ail the offices, medisturbed by the occurrence of anything in the shape of novelly. In the District Attorney's office, Mr. Burae was respectively. ors to parfect the title to homesteads under the Homestead law without entry, occupation, or improvement. By Mr. Oliver—To autholize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri liver at Sioux City; also to acoists capital punishment.

By Mr. Busk—For public buildings at Logrosse, Wis, a laso providing that all pensous on account of death from wounds or disease received in the service shall commence from the date of death or discharge.

Mr. Page (Cal.)—Offered the following resolution:
Weighberg S. The Constitution of the United States, as framed by the Fathers of the Republic, imposes no limits on the eligibility of any citizen to the limits on the eligibility of any citizen to the state of communicate. There was no change in ing to communicate. There was no change in the case of the Fekin Acubol Company. The Colonel's agents, Somerville and Wheeler, had disc vered that the proprietor of the concern, Westermann, had destroyed his books or conveniently gotten them out of the way, and his case will receive attention at the hands of the United S ares Court for the Southern District. Gen. Webs. er had nothing to communicate, and was of the courter of the Southern District. ing to communicate. There was no change in of the opinion that whisky matters would remain quiet for some time. Gen. Babcock called on Marshal Campbell during the course of the day,

and the two had a sociable chat.

At 4 o'c ock the heads of the Departments, as well as most of the clerks, went home for the day, and a deeper and gloomier quiet than ever settled down on the Custom-House, only to be broken by the resumption of business this

mouling. THE WRIGHT CASE,

MIL WALKEE.

ALL FOR EFFECT. Special Desputch to The Chicago Tribune MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 17 .- The whisky men who propose presenting Judge Dixon, Judge Hopkins, and Mr. Keyes, for corrupting the administration of justice in the Sam Rindskopf case, are said to have resolved to include McKinney also. The whole affair is loosed upon here as a childish attempt to terrify the prosecution

in the whisky cases.

Letters received here to-day from the whisky men in Canada excress a desire to isturn and own up. Several attempts have been lately made by the indicted persons to on ain clemency by turning State's evidence, but the prosecution have attouched the communication of the communicatio have strong testimons in all the remaining cases. Evidence is being accumulated by the Government to present several prominent citizens, in cinding members of the Ring of Andy Johnson's

with conspiring with William Hein

Other Officers To-Day.

Two Accommodating Revenue Officer field, Ill.

CHICAGO.

ARRIVAL OF DISTRICT-ATTORNAY BANGS.

A TRIBUNZ reporter called on the new District

for each Mr. Bangs said he had not determined

which has been stated.
In convensation as to the office of District-

THE WRIGHT CASE,
mentioned in yesterday's issue, came up before
Commissioner Hoyue yesterday morning. In
the meabume the suspicions of the Furthmanns were further at oused by the receipt of a
telegram from a sou of Secret Service Detective
Brooks, of this city, at Milwankee, stating that
a man hamed White had been attempting to blackmail several brewers in a man named White had been attempting to blackmail several brewers in disvankee, but that he had been attempted on the beautiful the city and gone to Chicago. Which admitted that his real name was White, and that he had passed as James Wright and James G. Wright. Another croumstance which came out it the testimony showed that the accused was not above the straight in his dealings. When he approached furthmans and asked for the loan of \$100, he stated that he had only \$15 about him, that he wanted to leave for Washington as early as possible and would really like to have the money. After the arrest was made ne was searched and the sum of \$96 found on his person.

The weight of the evidence was against the accused and he was held in the sum of \$1,200, in general to which he was recommitted.

TWO REVENUE OFFICEUS NIPPED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Probune.

Speingfield, Ill., Dec. 17.—The lightn

reached here to-day and struck a couple of sub ordinate revenue officers connected with the Lebanon distillery.—John L. Sargent, a Gauger, and Clark Smith, Storekeeper. They were brought before United States Commissioner Adams, and exasperated the newspaper men by waiving an examination. They were held in \$1,000 each, which they gave. They are charged with conspiring with William Heinrichoffen & Co., owners of the datillery, to defraud the revenue, by permitting the shipment of 300 barrels of whisky, stamped with stamps previously used and removed by St. Louis consignees and returned for further uss. Also with confederating to neat the revenue by sllowing unstamped whisky to go out. Gerhard Bernsong and Barnett H. Engelke, rectifiers of St. Louis, are the consignees of the distillery and althouses against the prisoners, and, like the istter, fully adant their co-operation in the matter of reusing old stamps. The Gauger so-knowledges receiving \$2 a barrel on the crooked

be let pars him, and the Stotekeeper St a barrel. They were found out by the disclosures before the St. Louis Grand Jury. Their arcest will be followed by that of others implicated by their disclosures, and not smallfry by any means. The Lebanon distillary, being near St. Louis, was in the nabit, by the contivance of these officers and others, of carting erooked whisky by wagon-road 23 miles to St. Louis at night, and as their shipping-book showed regular shipments by rail to be stright, the game was on'y found out by the St. Louis rectifiers squealing, hoping thereby to escape punishment.

punishment.
The arrest of the suspected parties at Pekin will probably take place early next week. The officers do not say when, but it is known that warrants are already out.
E. C. Brearly, of Washington, D. C., is here to-day on revenue business, but keeps mum.

HE IS WANTED IN ST. LOUIS. Sr. Louis, Dec. 17 —Gen. Babcock has been sent for, and he is expected here to-morrow to plead and have his case set. It will doubtless be certified up to the United States Circuit Court, January term, and come or after those of McKee and Maguire. A report circulated here that some important documents which were to be used against Babook had been purloined from the deck of the Clerk of the United States Court, proves to have been entirely

RAILROAD NEWS.

THE POOL.
The pool of the roads leading to the East is ot working as smoothly as it was expected it would when it was first gotten up, and it is not doubtful whether it can last longer than spring. Dissensions between the managers of the various lines in the pool have begun to spring up, which, if not checked in time, will break up the combination. The father of this arrange-

various lines in the pool have begun to spring up, which, if not checked in time, will break up the combination. The father of this arrangement is Mr. Thomas Scott, whose desire it was to have the rates from the Northwest higher than from the West and Southwest. Mr. Jewett, of the Erie, was formerly with the Peonsylvania Railroad Company, and is so favorably inclined toward this corporation that he follows the lead of Col. Scott. But it created general surprise that Commodore Vanderbilt should join a combination the main copet of which is to force the bulk of the Western business away from Chicago, and to the Southwestern lines, vin St. Louis and Indianapolis. The Pennsylvania Railroad connects with some of the principal cross-lines, and has also the control of the two lines to St. Louis, and hence its preference for the latter city. But Vanderbilt has no connection with the Southwest, and most of his traffic comes from Chicago and the Northwest. No winder that for this reason nearly everybody was surprised when Vanderbilt agreed to allow the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Onio Railro ds to share with him a trade of which he had heretofore carried the bulk.

It is, however, now stated on good authority that the New Yoo & Central and Michigan Southern Railroads, Mr. Vanderbilt's favorice lines to the West and Northwest, have succeeded, previous to the formation of the pool, in making enough contracts for shipments of grain and flour at special rates to keep them busy during the winter. Now, as it was decided at the formation of the pool into contracts previously made can be carried out, it will be seen that Vanderbilt has outwitted the other managers who have made no—or very few—contracts. Vanderbilt not only poclete all the profits on the shipments by his own roads, but also divides the profits of the other roads in the pool. This was nodoubtedly the reas in for his strange action. He favored high rates from Chicago, knowing full that such rates at the present ame would put an embargo on shipmonts during the wint until the opening of navigation, and the roads will again go toto active competition, thus in-

ACTIONS FOR DAMAGAS. Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune. Sr. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 17.—Saits have been commenced in the Circuit Court of this city against the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad for \$110,000, growing out of the fatal accident on that road near Gower Station, in Clinton County, on the 17th of last August. There are eleven suits, and all allege gross and culpable negligence on the part of the Company. One of the parties suing is Mayor Hosea, of this c.tv. Other suits are also in contemplation in

SLIGHT DELAYS. The passenger trains on nearly all the roads in this city due yesterday moruing arrived considerably behind time. The trains were taken unawares by the cold spell, and great difficulty was experienced in procuring water for the engines, most of the tanks being frozen. No ac-cuents, however, occurred, and all the trains arrived in good condition, shough behind time.

GRANGES,

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trioune. CHAMPAIGN, Iil., Dec. 17.—The Illinois State Grange assembled this morning, and at once eeded to the election of officers, which was begun last night, with the following result: Master, A. Forsyth, of Isbell, Edgar County; Overseer, John Downen, of Industry, McDonough County; Lecturer, A. Golder, of Rock Palls, Whiteside County; Steward. John Odell, of Champaign; Assistant Steward, R. R. Field, of Thompson, Carroll County; Chaplain, L F. Farnham, of Jo Daviess County; Treasurer, J. S. Armstrong, of Sheridan, LaSalle County; Secretary, J. M. Chambers, of Freeport; Gatekeeper, J. T. Randolph. of Canton; Ceres, Mrs. L. D. Edwards, of Bock Island County; Pomons, Mrs. B. J. Vancourt, of St. Clair County; Flora, Mrs. W. C. Trott, of McLean County; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. P. L. Merers, of Christian County. The old Executive Committee all risigned, and an entire new set will be elected. Several committees made reports this afternoon, but nothing of public interest was contained in them. The delegates from this County have invited the State Grange to meet here scale next year. There was not little excitances. Grange to meet here scaln next year. There was but little excitement over any of the offices, those of Master and Secretary being the only ones which created a ripple. Master Golder was promoted downward, and Secretary Fanning was relieved entirely. The finances are said to be all right, with about \$10,000 in the Treasury. Many of the delayates return home to-night, but the officers will probably remain over until next week to finish up. The officers-elect will be installed to-morrow.

MICHIGAN.
Special Dispatch to The Change Tribuna.
Lansino, Mich., Dec. 17.—The Michigan Grange will close this evening. A stong anti subsidy resolution was under discussion to-day and will be passed this evening, and this on the currency was adopted to-day:

currency was adopted to-day:

Resolved, That we regard the crinciple of pay as you go, which we make as a cardinal principle of our Oract, one calculated under all circumstances to encourage the prosperity of those who practice it, and three upon all Patrons to bring themselves as rapidly as possible to its universal practice and adoption by members; that, as tending in the direction of specie pyment, a provision by Congress that a portion of the custom dadies may be paid in legal-tenders, thus to some extent decreasing the damand for gold would be a step in the right direction.

Co-operation and irranguestation will be dis-Co-operation and transportation will be dis-posed of to-night.

INDIANA. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trabune. INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 17 .- The State Gran finding it impossible to finish business this week, adjourned to Jan. 11.

unsettle trade and mercantile confidence by opening a path for fraud, and calling upon Congress for the necessry legislation to aba e the great and growing evil. A memorial to Congress was prepared to be circulated for signatures and forwarded during the present session, and a call mpon Congressmen from this and adjacent districts was adopted asking them for hearty co-operation and aid in support of this measure.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

The Advisory Council and the Ques-tions to Be Subm tted—A Significant Reference by Beecher to "Wolves and Foxes." New York, Dec. 17.—At the business meeting

of Plymouth Church to-night Deacon West's letter was placed on file, not on the minutes. Prof. Raymood then read and proposed for adoption a letter-missive for Mrs. Moulton. The letter says they recommend calling an Advisory Council of the Churches for Jan. 4 to consider whether Plymouth Church, in its rules for the maintenance of discipline, etc., has gone be-yond the rules of the Church of Christ, and forfeited the confidence of the Congregations

yond the rules of the Church of Christ, and forfeited the confidence of the Congregations
Churches.

Second—To consider Rule 7, dropping members with or without notice, as deemed just by a
two-thirds vote of the church on recommendation of the Examining Committee, or application
of members, or otherwise.

Third—That a member so dropped is not
under any implied censure, and whether there is
anything inconsistent with the Word of God or
Christian justice in that rule.

Fourth—Waether it is contrary to the law of
God to allow any mode of termination of tile
connections of a member with the church other
than a letter of dism ssion or excommunication.

Fifth—Ought a church to consent to call other
churches to investigate the character of the
pussor when requested to do so by a member who
never made charges against that pastor, and
when such request is made for the first time
more than a year after an investigation has been
made of charges against the pastor, and he was
sustained by a unanimous vote.

Sixth—What rule ought a Christian church to
adoot concerning the following class of members: Those who deliberately and permanently
absent themselves without asking for letters of
dismission, on the ground that the Church has
not taken certain steps it was not saked to take,
by those who accented themselves on the same
ground, but believe the pastor guitty of crime,
though the Church has tried and acquitted the
pastor without a dissenting voice; members who
absent themselves for any or all reasons so
stated; and members generally reported and
believed to have made charges of gross immorsiity against other members, and who, being
questioned, do cot deny or affirm the truth or
otherwise of their charges.

A motion being made to adopt the report,

questioned, do not deny or amrim the truth or otherwise of their charges.

A motion being made to adopt the report, Clerk Shearman made a slight amendment.

Mr. Beecher inquired if that would not open up the who e investigation of 1874. Mr. Shearman replied "yes." "Then," said Mr. Beecher, "I am for it." [Applause.]

After the motion was carried, Mr. Beecher said:

"I am for it." [Applause.]

After the motion was carried, Mr. Bescher said:

There never was a may in America so tried as I have been [laughter] tried by the newspapers, and then by a Committee of the Church for two months, availing itself of every source of information, and I was acquitted, and then for six months by as ab'e coun.el as ever faced a Judge. There is not in the record of American jurisprudence such a trial as that, and nine out of twelve of the jury beneved I was innocent. [Applause.] Now I hear it said at ti nes this Church is afraid of trying me. [Laughter.] They want another trial. [Laughter.] Nothing done after eight months of investigation, and this Church has more interest in knowing what their pastor is than any other body. Nobody needs so much an absolute confidence in a pastor as the caurch. Men say I don't want another trial. Find a better tribunal, and with more leisure than the Court, and I shan't object, but when my avowed enemes, in wasfare with this Church, want to try me on four large imperial octavos, and want that counsents! mass of iniquity to be disposed of by ministers who can give about three days to it. I must object, [Applause.] I am not afraid, but, if any man says the conduct of this church is evasive, it is not so as far as the pastor is concerned. [Applause.] Under approved rules of equity, I am wiling to face inpastor is concerned. [Applause.] Under ap-proved rules of equity, I am wiling to face inproved rules of equity, I am whing to face in-quiry as I am that greaser tribunal where my God is to be judge. [Rapturous applause.] Nothing leas will I face. I will not face where the woives and foxes are to be my judge. [En-thusiastic applause.] If such an Advisory Coun-cil should say another investigation is necessa-ry, I would say, "Do it; do it." If they should say not, I certainly should not object. [Laugh-ter.]

tor.]
Mr. Thomas J. Tilbey was elected Clerk, vice
Sbearman, resigned. Motions to change the
rules as to dropping membe.s were opposed and
withdrawn.

PHILADELPHIA. An Extraordinary Irruption of Dis. Special Dispatch to The Chica PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 17 .- Two special

trains brought the Congressional excursionists from Washington to this city. There were about 500 Congressmen, officials, and invited guests. The President, several members of the Cabinet, and the Supreme Court were of the party. The City of Philadelphia had made very elaborate preparations for the reception of the guests. The principal streets were illuminated, and private residences and places of business were filled with ladies and gentlemen to welcome the party. Hotels and streets, in spite of the bitter cold, were crowded with citizens, and the reception, though informal, was, in all quarters, most enthusiastic. A committee of private citizens have made all the arrangements, and the expenses are paid by citizens, and not by the Ceutennial. The excur

citizens, and not by the Cauteunial. The excursion has been of the most orderly character.

[10 the Associated Frees.]

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—The Congressional delegration reached here about 5 p. m., and were driven in carriages to the hotels. The President and his wife, and Col. Fred Grant and after are guests of G. W. Childs. Postmaster-General Jewell is a guest of Col. William McMichael. Secretary R. beson and Attorney-General Pierrepont are stopping with ex-Secretary Borie. Justices Waite, Field, and Readily are the guests of the Hon. Thomas H. Dunley, of Camdea. The whole party, the Cabinet, Supreme Court, Senators and Representatives, and newspaper correspondents, number about 400. Chestinus street, over which the train of carriaces passed, was bandsomely riluminated, the windows of the private destings being turown open and lighted, likewise the stones, which were, in many instances, handsomely decorated. The buildings of the Reform Ciub, American Ciub, and Neptune Ciub, were illuminated and decorated, presenting a striking appearance. The crowd in attendance at the Continental Hotel was so great both inside as do ut that the police were obliged to cut up ropes to make a passage-way for the guests. A committee of merchants escorted the party to this city, meeting them at wimington. Mr. Mitchell, Chairman of the Commistee on Recephon, presented the President citaut replied in a few remarks. The newspaper correspondents are being contertained to negative for the payor of Philadelphia, excending to him and the discinguished to compare the president citaut replied in a few remarks. The newspaper correspondents are being contertained to newspaper correspondents are being contertained to newspaper correspondents are being contertained to newspaper correspondents are teing contertained to newspaper corresponde sion has been of the most orderly character. newspaper correspondents are being entertain to-night by the reporters of Philadelphia.

BUSINESS NOTICES

Burnett's Coconine. Bancon, March 3, 1863.—Your "Coccaine" is the only dressing for the hair used in my tamily for the last eight years. It not only stopped my wife's hair from coming out, but increased its growth. I an also under colligations to this same "Coccaine" to saving my own hair, which was very fast coming ou previous to using this valuable presentation. saving my own Bair, wantable preparation.

Previous to using this valuable preparation.

IRRITATION OF THE

WATERVILLE, Me., Sept. 15.—1 reclased a bottle only, for the purpose of a hair-drawing; but to my surprise it has entirely removed the irritation of so long standing. I have recommended it to several of my friends, who were afficted in the same way, and it has wholly eradicated the disease.

JOSEPH HILL, JR.

commental present can you give to wife or friend than by sending them to Dr. McChesney's, comer Ci.rk and Randciph streets, to get a full set of beautiful and most serviceable teeth made; price only \$1. This firm has been long and favorably known as be-ing reliable and square in their business transactions.

From the South I--C. E. Sale, Richmond, Va., says he has sold a great dad of Wishart:
Pine Tire Tar Cordial. Also says it "takes well and
gives general satisfaction." It purifies the blood, our ecouchs, cot is, di auberia, sore throat, weak lungs
asthma, and estarrb, and destroys consumption?

andden Changes in the Weather are productive of throat diseases, coughs and co.da, There is no more effectual retief to be found than in the use of Brown's Bronchial Trocks.

CLOTHING.

WE ARE OFFERING

MEN'S AND BOYS' Ulsters, Overcoats, BUSINESS, DRESS.

Than any House in the Northwest, no matter what their pretensions.

A FIME ASSORTMENT OF

GENTS' DRESSING ROBES

Smoking Jackets At Equally Low Prices.

WILDE, BLUETT & CO.,

STATE & MADISON-STS. CASH versus CREDIT. CHICAGO PANTS

WAREHOUSE, 510 & 512 WEST MADISON-ST MABEY & PRALL

Merchant Tailors. The CHICAGO PANTS are warranted all wook, well shrunk, well trimmed, newest goods, best workmanship, perfect fit,

\$9.00 A PAIR.

HOLIDAY GOODS. GREAT HOLIDAY SALE

BOOKS AND BIBLES At Haif and Two-thirds Value.

GOODSPEED'S, No. 208 State-st. CHRISTMAS GIFTS

WHICH GIVE MOST LASTING PLEASURE.

ENGRAVINGS SUITABLE FOR Framing and Portfolio.

At JANSEN, McCLURG & CO, S, 117 and 119 State-st, second floor. HOLIDAY GOODS, WATER-COLOR BOXES, ARI-Ist's and Wax-dower M. teriain, etc. ABHOTT & TYLER, 56 Mediator st.

FERNERIES Wire Stands,
Hanging Baskets,
Rustic Work,
Gold Fish and Globes,

FERNERIES, &c.

SUITABLE PRESENTS for WINDOW GARDENING and FLORAL DECORATION. KING&SAVAGE 77 STATE-ST.

OIL TANKS. WILSON & EVENDEN'S OIL TANKS, MEASURING PUMP, 47 & 49 West Lake St. CHICAGO. Send for Catalogue. evenden's Wood-covered cans

SPECIACLES. SIGHT IS TRIBES

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACE Suited to all sights by mayociton at MANASSE clan, 88 Madison-et, (Tribune Building).

TRANSPORTATION.

Conclusion of the Sessions of the Convention.

A Series of Resolutions Adopted with Great Harmony.

The One in Relation to the Currency Adopted with but Slight Opposition.

Indersement of the Plan of a Freight-Railway;

And Also of the Improvement of the St. Lawrence River --- Remarks of the Hon. John Young.

Railway Legislation Recommended to States --- Plan of Organization.

The Texas Pacific Meets with Poor Encouragement-Election of Officers.

> The Michigan & Eric Canal MORNING SESSION.

The Convention of the American Board of Prenaportation and Commerce resumed yester-lay morning at the Grand Pacific. The attendance was but limited at the start, the banquet of the previous night being doubtless to blame. At half-past 9 President Henry had not put

in an eppearance, and, on motion, J. Young Scammon took the chair temporarily. Dr. Sulwan then offered up prayer.

Mr. Baker, of New York, presented an abstract

om the minutes of the Cheap Transportation ciation of New York; held Dec. 7, setting forth that the time had come for the constru ion of a double-track railroad from the grainproducing sections of the West to the Atlantic aboard. Referred to the Committee on Reso

Mr. Detrich, of Linois, presented the follow-

listed, That, as water-ir proportation is the despest way for any products to reach a market, as a very large portion of the producers of the Unit n the power of Cong Mr. Meriam, of Wisconsin, presented the fot

riation is made for the improvement of any overs or harbors that said a proprietion what bed by leating the same by a miract to the lowes THE ILLINOIS RIVER.

on, of llinois, offered the following:

Resolved, That the improvement of the Illinois
River, the great connecting link in water commun. Cation of the great lakes and the Misslessippi River. The
Father of Waters, is a subject well worthy of the attention of this Convention and the fostering care of the
United States Congress, demanding such appropriations as will insure its early completion.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

On motion of Mr. Camp, it was decided not receive any resolutions for reference after THE WARRISONNEN.

Mr. Harris, of Kentucky, submitted the re-port of the Special Committee to which the pa-per purposting to express the tiews of Illinois business character of the elevator and warehousemen was of a grade too high to around that they were controlled by culpable sense of "rapacity or cupidity" in upon whese labors these gentlemen depend for business. The charges with regard to the port of Buffalo were overstated in the paper, and it

upon whese labors these gentlemen depend for business. The charges with regard to the port of Buffalo were overstated in the paper, and it was also found that the terminal charges at New York do not at present exceed I cent per bushel, and a small charge for inspection, except in cases of delay. The report concluded as follows:

The price of all grain at its final destination is its price then and there. The value of the same grain in the producer's hands, or at any point between him and its final destination, is the same ratin; less the cost of transportation and commercial banding, with the contingencies of time and tide. With these elements of value you have to deal, and at the outset it is first in order to inquire whether the value of that proportion of grain which we now export, and which is less than 3 per cent of the product, is the arbiter of value or price upon the same that proportion of grain which we now export, and which is less than 3 per cent of the producer. In either case we take it that my step insent to reduce the fixed and contingent expenses upon the grain we export will enable us to largely increase that personage in quantity, which operates as an increased demand, and therefore increased profit, to the consumer, and likewise every step taken to bring the producer and consumer into more direct and intimate relations by devising an adequate system of fransportation, and the most unembarrassed system of from the mass refer to those pertinent influences upon the productive industries and commercial interests of our country, we believe the paper entitled to our respectful consideration.

On modor, the report was adopted and the Committee discharged. Some discussion ensued as to whether the paper should he was tribuction amond the taken.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

the stove report should be regarded as final action thereon. It was ruled that no further action should be taken.

There being no immediate business before the House, Mr. Harris made a long speech in favor of Tom Scott's scheme, which he conteaded would have a powerful influence in giving the South the benefit is ought to have, but not receive from the susting Pacific Roads.

Mr. Decouragy,
of Illinois, then submitted the following, which were referred in the usual manner:

Resolved, That in asking said of the General Government in the improvement of times of commercial transit, we waste as a cardinal principle that when such in being and the first production in the large part of the sense subject to toll.

Resolved, That we disayow and hersby solemply pro-

cansit shall be free to all slike, and in no sense subsct to toll.

Resourced. That we disavow and hereby sclemnily prosatisfactures any and all attempts to furing the national
oil-gatherer to compete with private enterprise by
sing engaged in the same business.

Resoluti. That walls we acknowledge that there are
nany—very many—meritorious claims for national
supervenuests along the great highways of water in
his nation, yet we also know that we cannot accomsize them all atoms and the name time, and some of
here must be postpound for the present, and there force
a summis that, in the opasion of this Convention,
here great water lines or router shall first be attended
0, to wit: that which will carly he to the Eastern Atmisc harbors, and that which will improve the great
dississippi.

sippi, are the water the having tion of carefully the navigation of distinstipp has seen too integer delayed, and we to request our members in Congress, in both as thereof, to press this same sty and persistent. After that have become an accompliance fact.

Jouese there I, to press this enfrustly and persistents y unaffet sin I saye become an accompliance fact.

Sessoned, That A ship causi from Lake Eric to be created as the contemporary of the contemporary and the commend it to the continued favorable contemporary and offered the following, then because of the contemporary and offered the following, the contemporary and of the General Gov.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On motion, the following were appointed a committee to report on the place of next meeting: Messrs. Wolfalk, of Kentucky; Waters, New York; Peyton, Virginia; Gov. Bross, Illinois; and Bigelow, Vermont.

Mr. Flagg moved that the report of the Committee on Reschulious pe made the special order

for 2 o'alock. Carried.
Gen. Munford submitted a pamphlet on Virginia cransportation for the consideration of the Committee on Terminal Facilities.

Committee on Terminal Facisities.

Mr. Vorhees made a speech on the general objects of the Couvention, and suggested that Congress should be asked to enact a simple wholesome law to protect the trade and commerce of the different States, which would relieve all portions of the country.

The Committee on Place of Mesting unanimously reported in favor of Louisville, Ky. Adopted.

Mr. Miller angle in favor of the constraints. dopted. Mr. Miller spoke in favor of the construction

of a double-track railway under Government control from the Atlantic seamond to the principal producing points of the West. MITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

THE COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT OBSANIZATION TOPOTTED AS TOLOWS:

President—John F. Henry, of New York.

Vac-Presidente—Joseph Utley, Illinois; James Anderson, Virginis; Charles Framis Adams, J. Massachusetts; J. Nelson Harris, Kentucky; G. Houston, Alabama; P. L. Weaver, Californis; J. Adams, Arbanas; Col. W. H. Greenwood, Colorado; S. Barloou, District Commbbs; B. T. Baker, New York; J. E. Threll, Floria; J. Irwin Martin, M. Sonri; the Hon. J. M. Somih, Georgis; J. E. Higns Indians; J. K. Hornish, News; J. J. Irby, Louislan, J. R. Herpert, Maryand; William Windom, Mumes ta; M. L. Rose, Mississipps; J. L. Bridgeman, Ne. Hampshire; N. McConanghy, New Jersey; Ams Coob, Nebraska; Z. Vance, North Carolina; C. Menninger, South Carolina; W. P. Jones, Tensesse; S. E. Anderson, Maine; K. Kennedy, Vermoni; J. McClure, West V. Kinis; J. W. Hoyf, Wisconsin; H. J. Chapman, Oregon; the Hon. Charles Robinson, Ransas; L. Hent, Ohio; A. L. Catha, Texas; A. H. Mirroy, Wasington Ferricory; H. B. Crews, Dakona; F. C. Gred, Canada; A. C. Wolford, Montana; Gen. J. Hawley, Connecticut; Elisha Dyer, Rhode Island the Hon. R. C. McCornick, Arizona; J. L. Jackson Deliware.

Treasurer—J. B. Thurbet, of New York.

elaware. Treasurer—J. B. Thurber, of New York. Secretary—Frank Gilbert, Chicago.

The report was unanimously adopted.

A Committee on Thanks, consisting of Me Martin, Baker, and Kema, was appointed. On motion, the retring President and Secre-tary were thanked for their zeal in the cause of the Association.

Col. Daniels offered the following, and asked nce to a special committee to report a the next Convention:

WHEREAS, The most important obstacle to the co

WHEREAS, The most important coatacts to the con-rection of the great works of internal improvement, merally admitted to be indispensable and recom-anded by this Board, is the hesitancy of Congress to pose addisonal burdens upon the people; and Whereas, The United States now gives a free loan its credit to the extent of \$50,000,000 to a class of citizens who are retail dealers in credit in the form National-Bunk bills, which immense wim circulates a part of the currency of the people; Resolved, Theresore, in strict accordance with this like, this Convention respectfully represent that the

Referred as requested.
On motion, the President was requested to apoint the Standing Committees.

The Committee on Thanks reported, thanki the citizens for their hospitality, John B. Drake for his attention, the Board of Trade, and the Michigan Southern Railroad. Carried. The Convention then adjourned to 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The Convention came to order shortly after

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Thurber, of New York, presented the report of the Commuttee on Resolutions, which was as follows:

Resorted, That the great and pressing need of this country is a system of transportation commensurate this is a system of transportation commensurate.

resources, the system of transportation commensurate with the requirements of the age to which we live but the atsence of such a system is in a great measure, the cause of the present unsatisfactory state of the de and commerce, the reason why our mills and a suffectories are idle, why our agricultural interest manufacture, and why thousands of willing are unremunerative, and why thousands of willing hance lack employment.

Rec. w.w.d. That the presence of a metallic currency is the result of commercial prosperity, and not the eause. C that prespectly; to restore this circulation it.

hand be lack employment.

Re w. sed. That the presence of a metallic currency is the result of commercial prosperity, and not the eause of the third commercial prosperity, and not the eause of the commercial prosperity and its only, become to grain, four, become to bacco, cotion, oil, and other products at prices which will enable us to use those to colucts of other countries; this will give a commercial prosperity, and its evidence will be a gold circulation; with the return of commercial prosperity, all questions relating to one value of different rinds of curreacy will disappear.

Reselved, That this consummation can be reached by providing an 1d aquate system of transportation, and that the only way such a systemican be provided is by the co-operation of the people, through the machinery of Government; that the boundaries of commerce have become so extended through the species of stems and electricity that a new and more extensive class of transportation for the prospect of convernments and february the state of the world.

Resolved, That the corporate production, attifes commerce, and prevents has from successfully commercing in the markets of the world.

Resolved, That the corporates of organizad, consolidated, and commined, that it is now also to dictate values to the producers, or less to the consumers, and profuse to the producers, or less to the consumers, and profuse to the producers, or less to the consumers, and profuse to the masuracera wand trades, and to build up a privileged class contra ty to the spirit of the Constitution lines has always, estimation recommended by the United States to the spirit of the commercial process the most favorable results.

Resolved, That a means to this end the National Government should, as speedily as possible, undertake the construction of lines of transportation recommended by the United States to the spirit of the commerce of the principal distributing cities to not the East and the West, may not be wholly at the market surveys produce the most favorable resul

portance meria; that, exceeding in magnitude as it do so our foreign commerce in the ratio of more than ten to one, it is entitled to the most exraful consideration and fostering cape.

Revolved, That, in nursuance of this policy, a memorial to Comarces from this Convention he prepared, asking that a joint committee from both Monses of Congress be appointed to consider the advisability of forming a new department of our Mational Government, to be called the Department of Internal Commerce; used department of our Mational Government, to be called the Department of Internal Commerce, used department of Internal Commerce, used department of our Mational Government, to be called the Department of Internal Commerce, used department of Internal Commerce, used department of our Mation, and with all other matters pertaining to internal commerce. The joint committee before unnitioned to investigate the aubject and report at the next session of Congress.

REGULATION OF OUR RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Resolved, That we recommend the several States to enset the following laws for the regulation of railways chartered by them:

First—A law providing a Board of Railroad Commissioners to obtuin, preserve, and circulate information bearing upon transportation, with power to prescriber inform system of keeping railway accounts, and with other powers and duties similar to those possessed by the Ruilway Commissioners of Maissichaette.

So and—A law to prevent stock inflation.

Third—A law providing a uniform classification of merchandines and prohibiting the printing of conditions on this of laming issued by common a carriers, which are designed to eva de the just responsibility of such carriers.

SixtA—A general law, or constitutional prohibition, against the consolidation of Traircade, by which the power of these great corpor, thous is often greatly in-

olved. That the said Executive Committee shall

possible, e.e.d, That it shall be the duty of the Sub-Comreen it e whole,
resized, That when this Convention adjourn it be
meet in October, 10:38, at Louisville, Ry.
resolved. That your Committee further recommend
adoption of the resolutions introduced by the
law William Bross in the Convention relating to
having or cumulating this between the great Western

deep-water co minunication between the great where, akes and New York City, by the way of Lake Changhawaga Snip-Canal, Arrow Lork Chy, by the way of Lake Champlain and the Caughnawaga Snip-Canal.

A MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. Carpentay, of Wiscoustu, presented a minority reports a pued by burnelf and Gen. Cobb, in favor of the restrictive legislative control of railcoads, on which subject he presented a paper early in the sessions.

Mr. Waters moved the reception of both reports, and that de coates should not be a literature.

ports, and that de egates should not be allowed to speak more that once, nor longer than ten minutes on the same subject. Carried. Mr. Dougheity moved to fay the minority reort on the table. Carried by a vote of 158 to 21. The question of adopting the majority report then came up.

Air. Bigalow moved to act on the resolutions seriatim. Carcied.

The first resolution was read and adopted

The first resolution was read and adopted without discussion.

THE MONEYL BY RESOLUTION.

Mr. Scammon moved to las the second resolution on the table. They came to discuss questions of transportation, and the resolution was therefore not properly be fore them.

Mr. Frobell, of Georgia, wanted to discuss the matter. Having obtained permission, he said: Gold was the money of n. tions, but everyflody must know that without the exchange that commerce created gold was of no vilue. The people deared the introduction of hard money, and an expression of the Convention, such as that embodied in the resolution, was proper and legitimate.

The motion to lay upon the table was voted Mr. Scammon then offered the following mendment:
Recoived, That to remedy this state of things

Readved. That to ramedy this state of things it is necessary for us to supply the means of exporting our grain, four, become tooscoo, cotton, and other products at prices which will easily us to sell those products in the markets of the other douncies. This will cuable us to utilize the products which otherwise will remain useless upon our hands, and restore to us the cummercial presperity which charvise we will value; seek. Mr. Frobelt again advocated the resolution as reported. Years ago, when his own section of country did a more extensive trade, than it did to-day, and when they exported more han \$300,000,000 which returned to them in the money of other nations, they were prosperous, and time prospect of returning to that prosperits. and the prospect of returning to that prospently yould have a good effect upon the South.

Mr. Cummings, of Himois, spoke in support of the resolution, and in the course of an effective speech said whateverenirene, was not pre-cated upon the faith of gold was not worth has Mr. Thurber said that the resolution samply

stated that with cheap fransportation all the questions relative to the different value of currency would fade away.

After further discussion the amendment was voted down, and the resolution adopted.

The third, fourth, fifth, and anth resolutions was a downed awford without debase. were adopted without decate.

Cot. Peyton moved to amend the seventh res-Col. Feyton moves to amend the seventh res-olution by providing that the cutsent of the States through which the projected railroad was to pass should be obtained.

Mr. Wilcox reminded the geatherms from Vir-gina that the object of the Convention was not

discoss State rights. Mr. Carter and Mr. Hornish further discussed he matter, and the amendment was lost. The solution was then adopted. The eight resolution was adopted without de-

Col. Daniels moved to smend the ninth reso-lation by adding: "That such aid shall be ex-tended in the form of legal-wader notes instead of interest-paying bonds." [Cross of "No, no!" shall be let in the contract except that which is

specified in the advertisement." That was where the shoe pinched.

Neither amendment was seconded, and the

Neither amendment was seconded, and the resolution prevailed.

After some debate the tenth resolution was adopted as read.

The resolutions on the regulation of the rail-way system were then taken up. Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 were adopted without division.

An interesting debate occurred on the fifth, Gov. Bross and Mr. Scammon adducing strong arguments in its favor. The resolution was finally adopted.

The sixth, seventh, and eighth resolutions were then adopted.

THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER. THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

were then adopted.

The resolution recommending the passage of Gov. Bross resolution was next taken up.

Gov. Bross moved to amend by inserting Montreal along with New York. He wished this great Northwest to have the privilege of going down the St. Lawrence to the eccan. They should show the gentlemen from Caunda that they were anxious that the canal should be completed at the carliest possible day. Vanderoit and the other monopolists should understand that they would not control forever the means of transit to the ocean.

The Hon. John Young spoke briefly in favor of the amendment, which was accepted and the resolution adopted.

THE HON. JOHN YOUNG.

Our report of Wednesday's proceedings was necessarily condensed, but there were some statements made by the Hon. John Young, of Montreal, in support of the resolutions proposed by Gov. Bross, that we think important to place before our readers in connection with cheap transportation, and which deserve attention:

Mr. Young, after thanking the Board, on behalf of the Heebor Commissioners of Montreal for sending

by Gov. Bross, that we think important to place before our readers in connection with cheap transportation, and which deserve attention:

Mr. Young, after thanking the Board, on bahalf of the Harbor Commissioners of Montresi, for sending them an invitation to be present at the Convention, said the Commissioners at once responded by sending them an invitation to be present at the Convention, said the Commissioners at once responded by sending them an invitation to be present at the Convention of the commissioners, with hitmest, as delegates, as it might be interesting to the Convention to know what was being dome in Canada, and what was intended to be done, in the construction of works having for their object the cheapening of transportation. In all these werks in Canada the Western United States were as much interested as Canadana. In 1852, for 820 miles below Quebec, on the north shore, there was not a light-bouse. Now the const was well lighted, and the effect had been to reduce cost of insurance. The river, between Montreal and Quebec, eighteen years ago, was only adapted for coast verses of 250 tous, and had only, in some places, a depth of 11 feet at low water. It has now a depth of 20 feet at low water, and steamships ascend to Montreal from the sea of 4,000 tous, but not fully loaded. This improvement has decreased the rate of occan freight 34 per cent. The commissioners are now ended. This improvement has decreased the rate of ocean freight 34 per cent. The commissioners are now ended. This improvement has decreased the rate of ocean freight 34 per cent. The commissioners are now ended. This improvement has decreased to the sea of 25 feet at lowest water. This will enable ships to come to Montreal from the sea of 4,000 tous, and standard the sea of 5 feet at lowest water. This will enable ships to come to Montreal of the canada has been as a lower of the sea of t two locks of 150 by 36 feet, but all of these improve-ments and collarge-ments crestified in greatly reducing the cost of transportation. At the present time the Government of Canada are enlarging the Welland Canal with locks 250 by 45 date, and for a 14-foot draught of water. The St. Lawrence canals will also be enlarged, and a private company have a charter to be the Cologhnawage. Const. to connect Lake Champian with the St. Lawrence at that point. This canal is 30 miles long with 25 feet lockage up to

13th inst. I noticed a communication from Battle Creek, Mich., in regard to a ship canal across written on the subject of, cheap transportation

York, as well as the most confortable way provinces for singrants, and the resease on these return freights from the East is the great secret for low freights from the East is the great secret for low freights from the East is the great secret for low freights from the East is the great secret for low freights from the East is the great secret for low freights from the East is the great secret for the first making 100,000 bushels for the trip.

Mr. Young said it seemed to him absurd that this work is possible to be done to the extent required by railways. The Hon, W. McAlpine, formerly New York State Engineer, in a lecture before the Chamber of Commerce of New York, among other things stated:

"The natural flow of the water from the Upper Lask: is through the St. Lawrance to the sea.

"The Welland, St. Lawrance to the sea.

"The work is the water at Troy with an average cargo contains more than 15c and every canal-boat which comes to tide-water at Troy with an average cargo contains more than 15c auch season more than 15c such boats come daily to tide-water. Such a canal traffic would require more than 20 miles of railroad cars, and there is neither room nor conveniences for discharging one fourth as many.

With ships of 1,090 tons sailing from the middle of the continent to Lake Ontario, and only 150 miles from tide-water at Kontreal, the enlarged Eric canal from Onwego will hardly be able to successfully compete.

"An expenditure of \$15,00,000 will enable ships of 1,000 tons to go from the St. Lawrence into Lake Champlain, and from the lake to the Hudson, from the centre of the Confinent and discharge into occur wessels without breaking bulk until they reach New York. I again report that the actual cost of water-transportation in vession of a thousand tons from Calcago to New York in twe, we day is 2 mills pet ton per mile, and you will find that the like could be hauled required three is tr months the lakes are white with the commerce of the world.

The great question now agitating all classes of people is. How can cheap transportation to the seaboard be seenred? Running from Chicago, a steamer can reach the eastern shore of the lake in three hours. Supposing now a sing canal was opened to the Detroit River, would not the question of cheap transportation be settled for all time? Then Chicago, Detroit, and Brifaio could load steamers with as much ease, dispatch, and profit as New York does now. Now, is the building of a steamship canal from Lake Michigan to Like Eric possible and practicable, and, if so, desirable? Southern Michigan is generally level, free from rock, its streams have a clow current, and empty icto both lakes. The Raiamszoo River is about 200 miles long, 400 feet wide at its mouth, and is navigable for vessels of 50 tons 40 miles. The St. Joseph River also empties into Lake Michigan, is 250 miles long, its general direction is west, and is navigable for small steamers 120 miles. With the improved machin-

ercased one half to provide for the con-other lake ports,
if the Board of Trade of Chicago Mr. Haudolph, of the Board of Trade of Chicago steamers of 40s tous, without very great expense. To reach the summit is the only real obstacle to the accomplishment of this great work, and upon careful investigation it would appear as though this difficulty could be over some without serious embarrassment. To reach the summit it would probably take but few locks, and the necessary supplies of water can be easily obtained from the natural reservoirs on the north. Then the ground descends towards Lake Eric at the rate of about 5 feet to the mile, and nothing to impade the rapid progress of the work, at a comparatively slight oost. is that "it must be conceded that the most expedition is that furnished by an unrestricte water route. No better illustration of this gredd than the fact that the business of conference of the form of the profit Unless some proof is given by those who contenut the railway is smooth

ried back to Canada the first cargo of grain from Chicagos.

The American Government have full liberty to navigate all the Government canals in Canada and the St. Lawrence, except the Caughnawags, which is in the hands of a private company, and is the key to the whole Eastern trade of the United States. It would, therefore, Mr. Young thought, be much better that final and complete arrangement as regards the navigation of Lake Michigan and the Caughnawags. Canal should be completed forewer, as the natural advantages of both countries can never be adequately developed without the nutual benefits and assistance which would result from a well-considered system of reciprocal trade and free rights of transit, Mr. Young here aliaded to the system of reliways in Canada, and referred to a new railway which had been commenced on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. and Canada East. A glance at the map shows a similable line from Sault St. Mirie to Montreal, about 450 miles shorter to a sessort than any port on the Atlantic. Notice has been given that an application will be made for a charter in the next Canadian Parliament to construct a new bridge across the St. Lawrence at Montreal fee the accommodation of the Northern Boad, and when the bridge is built Porland, Boaton, and New York, can be rached by this route from the Northwest at a considerable distance less than by any other from the south of Lake Superior. Mr. Young, after thanking the Convention for giving him a hearing, took his seat,

The resolutions relating to organization were them adopted, and the report was adopted as a whole.

whole.

Mr. Thurber said the report of the Railroad Committee was reported back slightly smooded omitting some personal allusions. The report

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

The Committee on Resolutions referred back the resolution in favor of Thomas Scott's project without recommendation.

Alt. Harris moved that the following be substituted for the resolution in the hands of the

the mouth of the Kalamazoo River. There are full surveys of this canal, preserved in some of the State departments of this State at Laureing, sho ring, beyond question, this to be the most practicable route across the State for a chip canal; and upon this route quite a large expenditure of money has been already made in the work from Lake St. Clair to Rochester, between which points boats were not for some time.

In 1838, the Chief Engineer on this work made a survey for a branch of the main line of the Clinton & Kalamazoo Canal, connecting it with the waters of the Grand River, of which he made a report to the Legislature of 1839. By this it appears that a practical route for a canal was found from the main line, near the head waters of the Red Cedar, thence down the stream to connect with the navigable waters of the Grand River. In the report of this engineer he states that the cheapest and most feasible method of connecting the navigable waters of the Grand River. He has undoubtedly correct in this, but the connecting with the savigable waters of the Grand River. He is undoubtedly correct in this, but the connection would be more direct by communicating with the Kalamazoo. From the mouth of the Chuton River let this route be extended across Lake St. Clair to the mouth of the Chuton River let this route be extended across Lake St. Clair to the mouth of the Thames River in Canada, up the Thames on a direct time from Chicago to the head of Lake Ontario, or at or near Port Stanley, drop Jown to Lake Erie, or leave the Thames River at Chatham and go to Lake Erie. Air. Harris moved that the following be substituted for the resolution in the hands of the Committee:

Resourd. That the early completion of the Texas Paorie Railway, in whatever way and by whatever means shall in the wisdom of our statemen and legislators be considered best for the parmament interests of all citizens and all sections, will resait directly or indirectly in substantial good to the whole country by reason of its being a much needed part of a national system of adequate transportation facilities.

Mr. Flagg opposed the construction of this road in any way unless it should be controled by the Government.

Gouned upon Hig Opera Rouses.

M. Charles Gouned, the emisent musician, has anticciently recovered from his recent severa liness to take part in public discussions. Adolpho Sax, the investor of the saxophone, has recently proposed the erection of a monster opera-house, with seals for 10,000 persons. Ambroise Thomas opposes the scheme; so does M. Gouned, as will be seen from the following letter which he wrote to one of M. Sax's chief supporters in the matter:

47H NOVEMEN SAINT CRARLES (MY SAINT'S DAY). My Dear Detroyat: You are aware of the accident which will keep mea captive at home for a long time to come, and, consequently, prevent my responding to your aumnons. Still, set have one hand tolerably free, I think I shall be acting rightly, and making up as much as possible for my forced alsomes, by sending you these few lines, which I beg you and your homorable colleagues to receive as the simple enunciation of the principal points to which, it strikes me, we should confine ourselves in the question about to occupy our attention.

"1. Nothing Colossal. This is death to musical art, especially in a theatre; where too great a division but too urselves in the question about to occupy our attention.

"2. We should not establish a lyric theatre, but rectablish the Lyric Theatre, that is to say the Normal School where, by confact with the public and lay personal experience, we may produce and form the young componers from among whom our grand lyric heatres may every day obtain recruits to maintain and perpetuate, in a national reperture to the Muses.

Sound School where the authors should rise to the Muses. was cartied:

Resolved, The attention of the State of New York is called to the absolute necessity of cleaning and bottoming out the Eric Canal to the maximum depth provided by law, and that improved lockage now in use elsewhere be applied to the locks, to the end that its present espacing may be facteneed.

Histolized, Further, that the authorities of that State be and they are hereby requested to take into consideration the enlargement of the canal to a capacity that will admit the mechanical application of steam as a motive power.

The following committees were announced by the Chairman: Terminal Facilities—R. H. Ferguson, New York;

ELECTION JUDGES.

nitree to Washington - Sturt

Water-Routes to Washington—James M. Allen, Illi-pis; B. W. Frobel, Georgis; H. E. Peyton, Virginis; — Russell, Iowa: George H. Bigelow, Vermont; H. erriman, Wisconsin; G. A. Merwin, New York,

Several routine matters were then disposed of, and the Convention adjourned sine die.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: LaPonte, Ind. Dec. 16.—In your issue of the

from the interior to the seaboard, yet little, in fact, has been done to further this great and

much desired object. Every year the bitter

and the brave and hardy mariner to his long

home beneath the white-capped waves of our in-land sees. Then the competing lines of rail-

roads pool their earnings, and freights go up 25 and 50 per cent. In May or June the upper

Straits are free from ice, and for a few brief months the lakes are white with the commerce

eral direction is west, and is navigable for am steamers 120 miles. With the improved machi

aratively slight cost.

Navigation would confinde sixty or pinety days

mand is, thus saving the yearly waste and destruction of an immense amount of property and the loss of many valuable lives. The interests of the nation demand it, as it would so fortify our chain of lakes that no enemy could ever cross our border from the north, and it would oe a permanent school, from which our navy, in time of need or great danger, could draw its supply of hardy, brave, and feariess seamen.

It is perhams unnecessary to speak of the manufacturing interests that would spring up on the banks of this great highway, as the most casual observer can but see that Michigan and the surrounding country have the soil, climats, coal, timber, iroo, and copper, to make the land between the lakes hum with every branch of thriving industry for all time to come.

between the lakes num thriving industry for all time to come.

CLINTON & RALAMAZOO CANAL. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

MOUNT CLEMENS, Dec. 15.—In THE TRIB

UNE of Dec. 13 I noticed a communication from H. Willis, of Battle Creek, in relation to a ship

canal across Michigan from the Kalamazoo to

to a more direct and feasible route. The Clinica

t Kalamazoo Canal was one feature of a grand plan of internal improvement projected in the early history of this State, of which also the

Central, Southern, and Northern Bailroads

formed a part. The canal was completed from

a distance of 39 miles, west from Lake St. Clair,

at the mouth of the Clinton River. The western

terminus of this canal was at the Village of Allo-

gan, on the Kalamazoo, or at Like Michigan, at

the mouth of the Kalamazoo River. There are

full surveys of this route, and estimates of

the eastern terminus to the Village of Rock

the Detroit River.

ry E. Peyton, Vignas; M. Ackenson, Illinois.
Builits, Keniucky; H. G. Anderson, Illinois.
Builts, Keniucky; H. G. Anderson, Illinois.
Builts, Keniucky; B. W. York; S. R. Moore,
ois; J. H. Osborn, Wisconsin.
Ctácial Water-Boutes-Lyman Brydges, Illinois; C.
Burrington, Virginds; Charles Watrous, New York;
f. Smith, Kentucky; B. W. Frobel, Georgia; John Another Batch of Them on Trial Yesterday in the Criminal Court,

> They Are Charged with Ejecting Challengers and Other Improper amely Acts. 2 family

Both Sides Succeeded in Getting in Their Testimony;

And the Arguments Will Be Ended This Morning Concerni

The Eighteenth Ward election judges, of the Third Precinct, were again before the Criminal Court, Judge Rogers presiding, yesterday morning. The defendants, William Handley, James Handley, and Fred Borman, came into Court at-tended by their counsel, Mesers. Trude and ctorms of fall and winter toss and tumble the D'Brien. Mr. Reed and Col. Van Arman looked after the interests of the people.

A THOUGHTLESS JUROR.

Mr. Charles N. Aruold, one of the jurors acepted the previous evening, on being ques-coned by Mr. Reed, admitted having spoken to Fred Borman about the case. It further appeared that the juror sought Borman, with whom he had had a previous acquaintance, and talked to nim about the case, asking him some questions in connection therewith.

Judge Rogers read Mr. Arnold a severe fecture

for such reprehensible conduct, fined him \$25 for contempt of court, committed him to the finally dismissed him from the panel. Mr. Arnold lost no time in paying his fine, and left the court a little more impressed with the duty which a jurar owed the State.

THE JURY was then finally made up, and accepted by both

Southick, C. L. Palmer, William W. Somers, Walker Todd, C. H. Weaver, N. Epstein, W. R. Donley, G. Seibert, R. Richardson, L. Witmyer. In point of appearance the jury is highly in ent, and all of its members are business

brief speech, for the prosecution. He was followed by Mr. Trude for the defense, not many words being wasted.

lowed by Mr. Trude for the defense, not many words being wasted.

The case was then proceeded with,

JAMES DONOGHUE

being the first witness called by the People. He resided at the last election in the Third Precinct of the Eighteenth Ward. The defendants acted as judges of election. Witness was present as Republican challenger. He went into the judges' room in the morning. He remained there nearly all day, going out for his dinner and one or two other instances. When he was out Hollenberg took his place. After the voting was over, one of the Handleys and Borman went to supper. The other Handley himself, and two policemen remained. When they came back, witness went to supper, leaving Hollenberg in his place. When witness returned from supper, Mosness and Hollenberg were with the judges. At that time, ballot-boxes had not been opened. A little jangle a nose between Mosness and the judges. Mr. Borman, one of the judges, said Navigation would confinde sixty or ninear days longer on this route than it now does through the Straits. Is the opening of this route desirable? We think it is. Why? The interests of producers and consumers demand it, as it will be a permanent check on the rairoad monopolies. Ship-owners, saliors, and marine-insurance demand it, thus saving the yearly waste and destruction of an immeese amount of property and atruction of an immeese amount of property and

was next sworn:

Mr. Reed asked whether, as County Clerk, he instructed the clerks and judges of election to exclude every one from the poling-rooms but

Mr. O'Brien objected. He called upon the

man hilled rank to prevent hear things that was trying to prevent hear things the cause of the flust; saw houses in the times that day, and Faith one; the mess, who was a public musiance includes a linear, who was a public musiance includes a linear people drink, but could not call he names.

AMES HANDLAR.

another of the defendants, was the man prevent the could not be a private second to the public of the linear the lighteenth Ward election day; here was the recognized Ropublican challengs; his lenders was the recognized Ropublican challengs; his lenders was the recognized Ropublican challengs; his lenders was the second to say; holesher, or berg was Resping taily outsit was not recognized as a chilenger. Design was to recognized as a chilenger, the

a lawyer, was next sworn and examined: Was at the polis in the precinct referred to on election-day; saw Hollenburg and Donognue there; they acted as challengers; was there when the judges were about to count the votes; just as the table had been removed from the place where the votes were received to the rear of the salicon, the trouble commenced; two of the Judges had taken their seats, when Hollenburg seated himself opposite them; Mr. Borman ordered himself opposite them; Mr. Borman ordered nim

aides, as follows:
A. H. Higginbotham, Perry Krus, James B.

tions to exclude all Re-from the room; Mr. I accepted challenger of the I

A little jangle arose between Moeness and the judges. Mr. Borman, one of the judges, said they must all go out. One of the Haudleys—William—was present. Mosness said witness and Hollenberg had a right to be there. Finally the judges of election called the officers and told them to put all out. The policemen put ther hands on his choulder and put him and the officers out. Then the door was locked. The judges were all present at the time he was put out.

It appeared, on cross-scamination, that witness was not ordered out by name, but, with the others, was accluded by the police officers.

The Court ruled, on a discussion of the point being made, that it made no difference in the eyes of the law whether Borman, one of the defendants, was a Republican or a Democrat, a Methodist or a Mormon.

Our to pass mon the matter.

The Court did not think it was admissible.
He did not think it was unsterial. As a general proposition, be did not think that what Gen.
Lieb had instructed the judges and clerks to do

was material.

After some argument, the Court changed his mind, and said that, as the name of Gen. Lieb had been mentioned by one of the Judges in connection with the instructions affezed to have been given, the question was competent.

The question was asked, and Gen. Lieb said he never gave any such instructions, and in fact, saw none of the judges.

Was next sworn and examined by the State's historney: He was on duty to the Third Precinct of the Eighteenth Ward last election-day; he was ordered by the judges to exclude every one but themselves and their clerks from the room; it was Fred Borman who ordered nim to put the people out; the other two judges were present; he put the people out; Mr. Donoghne was among them.

Cross-examined by Mr. O Brien; Q.—Are you not likely to misinterpret the English language?

A.—It is the only language I speak, and I don't speak that well.

Q.—Where were you born? A.—In this country. [Laughter.]

After some more interrogatories of no particular interest, the witness was allowed to stand aside.

OFFICER CREARES:

was next sworn: He was on duty at the precinct in quession that day; he received orders to earlied when the distinct safety in the confusion, some of the mage that the cause of the rise; thought he was not two finds, that he had not belong there; Mr. Borman gave the order; Mr. Donoghne, he thought, was there; thought he was not two finds, in the confusion, some of the ming affidavits to mea without witness the thought, was there; thought he was not two finds, in the confusion, some of the ming affidavits to mea without witness the thought, was there; thought he was not two finds, in the confusion, some of the ming affidavits to mea without witness the thought, was there; thought he was not were the cause of the first saw Mosness cannot that day; he received orders to early the precinct in question that day; he received orders to early the precinct in question that day; he received orders to early the precinc in question that day; he received orders to early the precin

Commission the early completion of the State Claim and the completion of the State Claim and all sections, will resalt directly or the Completion of the State Claim and the Claim and the Completion of the State Claim and the Completion of the State Claim and the Completion of the State Claim and the Claim and the Completion of the State Claim and the Completion of the State Claim and the Completion of the State Claim and the Claim and the Completion of the State Claim and the Completion of the State Claim and the Completion of the State Claim and the Claim and the Completion of the State Claim and the Completion of the State Claim and the Completion of the State Claim and the Claim and the Completion of the State Claim and the Completion of the State Claim and the Completion of the State Claim and the Claim and the Completion of the State Claim and the Completion of the State Claim and the Completion of the State Claim and the Claim and the Completion of the State Claim and the Completion of the State Claim and the Completion of the State Claim and the Claim and the Completion of the State Claim and the Completion of

photo, to prove

flief, Mosness was sobe This wound up the evi Mr. Reed read the law ewed the evidence of SECTAMANISM IN THE dorse that brave part of sage which commands to the forms in our system of pr mendations have not bee without very urgent reason

the times.

To give emphasis, if p words and the very signil President, permit me to pla ers one or two facts in co lie schools in Iowa:
"Such has been the laxity indifference of those who with reference to the integ tem, that the school-funds

have been most sadly diver Fam told, in St. Paul, — ar in State. Whether in other castate of things entits, I am a cost things that it is the cost of the are these schools, and so stood, at least in Fort h resident of fust city, and interdent of Schools, w Protestant would be all

dument shadow of a right to derated. And it is time that derated by acctarians of or public schools belong alls Protestants, to Jow and Great that he who tree to give that dikes by pracer, or Bible, tries to diver their funds in nell in doing to pustles to otting upon their aberties, is the noblest institutions of gradually working runs to fits. gadnalis working rant to the medding, indeed, with what a st, and the State should comanly, as an enemy to its part in the important subsection. In a hipper test, to our reture, this important subject with he taken up and dear courageously. We have so exactle books which must au Intended for the ness, they just in their colors and dema out any regard whatever to growing und beterogeneous councilon, however, is growing that, to escape the en which we at present stand.

To the Editor of The Chicago T to-day's tesue of that journ President Grant, and so o prevaling sentiment of De Republicania nore at the furbear sending you a line of the Attorney-General missis of John R. Henders Lates Dintrict-Atte ention of the whisky-fra If ar. Henderson could less due his superior. If mention the respect due is superior. It was time that he had these it will do whates seem to have the helpering. It will doubtless seem to some whether belonging or not, or to the Democraty, that the expressions at the days to the properties. If imband such the identity the properties of the properties o

which we at present stand, public schools purely secul place them upon a basis whi They will be in harmony will and institutions. They will men of every creed, while the

he view of the fact the the view of the fact the this vicinity, of all position the President Finnes in the whisty-fraud but the whisty-fraud between the Chieseo Thous of the the Chieseo Thous of the white your correspond Term advocate, it seems in the sentiment of right-chieseo their chieseo the this tresponse the whole which the contract of the chieseo the this centiment of right-chieseo their whole which we will be contracted the chieseo the c

deed of the woods; he was there, he said, which thieves and rings, and matters of that it he and Borman were much excited, and ness need profane language; McCaffrey, ear Prince, and Donoglue walked out toor when Borman was talking to Hollenberg, and do not order the challenger out; he initial.

mount of an income. FATH.

Boors, was bell swore: Was at the polis all street Mosness and Holleuberg; they were say; mes Louoghne at Handley's store after soil was commenced; he said nobody put mout; he said nobed put in out; he said Mosness was a fool, and that said responsible for what Mosness had me; witness thought Mosness was a puisance, as old averybody in the usig boorhood.

THOMAS PARHOMT.

so of the clerks of the polling precinct, swore at the judges did not order out any sarticular mot, only all who had no business there; received went out with the rest; Mosness

person, only all who had no business there; becomes went out with the reet; Mosness was nows; did not hear him use any vas nows; did not hear him use any bellanguage, but he might have done so with-out whose hearing him; could not swear whether Meaness was drunk; the disturbance, we far as winese resolicated, commanded before

whether Meaness was durk; the distributions of ar a winess resolicated, commones durfore to halfor word begins to be counted.

Hafta dozes witnesses were called to prove the good character of the prisoners. The prosection sade no charges against their character of the matter was merely formal.

The State Attorney recalled Dono-time of the prove that they did not the prove that Donognue was put only purself, and that Borman ordered out that purself, and that Borman ordered on the parson except the judges and clerks. It is a proven that Mosness was trait however, the proven of them could swear that Mosness was trait however, the wound up the evidence on both sides.

In Reed read the law to the jury, and made a hist but posted speech, to which he sharply strengther that Mosness was contacted by Mr. Trade, for fine defense, the was proven the proven of the defense, the was proven that Mosness was a hist but posted speech, to which he sharply strengther that Mosness was soler.

This wound up the evidence on both sides.

In Reed read the law to the jury, and made a hist but posted speech, to which he sharply strengther that Mosness was soler.

This wound up the evidence of the defense, the was not the posted of the defense. He was not the provent of the defense of Mosses was a rman and O'Brien will this morning.

over until this morning.

SECTAMANISM IN THE SCHOOLS OF JOWA. n he Educated The Chicago Tribune:

- Secure, in., Dec. 12.—It is very evident from your editorials that you most heartily independent that heave part of the President's message which commends to the people needed reforms in our system of public schools. Everywhere too, it is seen and felt that these recomrates too.

sendations have not been given too soon, or sendations have not been given too soon, or sendations too palpases the sectarian tendencies and domands of

words and the very significent message of the President, permit me to place before your read-

be schools in lows:
Such has been the laxity of our laws, or the inderence of those who should enforce them, with reference to the integrity of our school systen that the school-funds in some of our towns have been most sadly diverted from their legitimate ends, and used for sectarian purposes. These funds have been virtually divided for scharan uses, in Fort Madison. West Point, and Jar told in St. Paul. — A' in Lee Countr of this late. Whether in other parts of Iowa the same state of things exists, I am not informed. But of ose thing I am sure if the same opportunity vers afforded to sectariants the common schools it would be selved without hesitation. In the adheois alluded to, especially in Fort Madison and West Point, teachers are employed and paid, not as public school teachers or because of their competency (which is not tested even), but because they are Catholics, and can be demined unporn to teach faithfully the the because they are the follows, and can be dealined upon to teach faithfully the detrines and claims of their own church. None other indeed but a Catholic rank be permitted to teach in those achoots. The very buildings which belong to that Cherch are used. And so shrictly sectarian these choices are used. And so shrictly sectarian that Cherols are used. And so strictly sectarian as these schools, and so clearly is this underscool, at least in Fort Mad soo, that a former resident of that city, and also a County Supermissisted of Schools, when asked whether a frotestant would be allowed to teach in them, replied: "No man would be fool enough to any the "fool chough" to ask for a place there! This tells the whole story.

Now, I am not of those who would fan in the last that worst evil of society, that blight of lumin progress, the spirit of intelerance. Not for a single mement do I question any man's anht to the freest and fallest exercise of his ou regiment to indicate that religion may be, if it not incompanies with the order and safety of society.

But our school system is a State institution,—
I malic property,—exists for State purposes,—
I nate of cultisens as citizens, without any
sference whatever to their spiritual relations,
present or future. These are left to other eincust are mices to be dealt with, while the com-

cases. And its time that it was discinct uncases. And its time that it was discinct unphile schools belong alike to Catholics and
redetants to Jews and Centiles, to Believers
and Unbelievers of every shade and color; and
that he sho tries to give thath a sectation bits,
dilar by graver, or Bible, or speech, or who
must obsert their finds into forbidden charmes, is doing injustice to others,—is emeroaching mon their abertics,—is undermining one of
the noblest institutions of the country, and
granally working run to the Republic. He is
medding indeed, with what he has no business
at it, and the State should deal with him sumdedding, indeed, with what he has no business of all and the Sare should deal with him summarily, as an enemy to its peace and order.

This hoped that, to our next lows Legislature, this important subject of our public schools will be faken up and dealt with wisely and our state-books which must and will be repealed, launded for the best, they are essentially not in their spirit and demands,—cuacted without any logard whatever to the rights of our round and legislature to the rights of our round and respectively. The concept has to encape the equivocal position in their spirit and the equivocal position in the way in the encape the equivocal position in the way in the state of the public schools purely secular. Then we shall place them upon a base which cannot be shaken. They will be in harmony with the American idea and instinctions. They will be just towards all and of every creed, while they can demand universal support without wrong to any one. nal support without wrong to any one. R. Nassall.

THE DISMISSAL OF HENDERSON.

n the Edwar of The Chicago Tribune:

WARRINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—The special dispublished in seem so unjust to lent Grant, and so out of accord with the sufficient sentiment of Democrats as well as spublicans here at the Capital, that I cannot teber sinding yet a line to say that the action of the Attorney-General in regard to the discussive John B. Henderson as Assistant United ties District Attorney at St. Louis in the pros-tion of the whisty-fraud cases, is regarded

testes entinently just and proper.

If if the Henderson could not observe the courty due his superior, Mr. Pierrepont, not to mention the respect due the President, then it is me that he had disposed of hatiself.

It will doubless seem to sill right minded period, the testes seem to sill right minded period, to to the Democratic or Republican partition to the temperature of Hepublican partitions and sections of Mr. Henderson and sections of Mr. Henderson and sections of Mr. Henderson and sections of the desired that the President of the Guited States was inculpated in the whisaysized with the idea that the President of the sized States was inculpated in the whisky-finds at St. Lome or elsewhere, by the residence made in regard to his immediate subordinates, then the proper course the route seat to have been to resign his ten a assistant to the District-Attorney at Louis some time since, and to give his reason arter to his superiors and the public simultants of the superiors and the public simultants.

In view of the fact that fair-minded usen in a neutro of all positical faiths, honestly besset the President himself in no way involved the President himself in no way involved the Management of the New York Tribune and Chingo Times of this date (Nov. II, 1875) sakes wite-spread and reasonable indignation. This your correspondent is not a fairties of the New York Tribune and the your correspondent is not a fairties of the New York Tribune and the your correspondent is not a fairties of the New York the New York that assignant of right-thinking upon in this longer and the New York that the New York that the New York that the New York that the New York the New Yo

become bor paid his first visit to one of the came home at night, his mother made with the profitableness of the undertaking.

The four how do you like going the undertaking.

The four how do you like going the undertaking.

The four how a heard, one gar set her made a big scholar beauth his above. I due to the undertaking the one was already on a specie-basis, but not at par, and the little finetuation of the currency results from supply and demand the supply being nearly constant, the fluctuation must be due to fluctuation in definition of the currency results from supply and definition of the currency results from the curr

THE CURRENCY

PAPER-CURRENCY VS. GOLD.
To the Editor of The Chesson Tribune:
Caucago, Dec. 16.—You have discussed the currency question of late evidently with an honcest design to arrive at the best policy for Congress to pursue. You recognize the fact that there are two seeming interests in the matter, it is clear to the contract of the contract It is clear to any reflective mind that there is secondary in the use of paper-currency instead of gold, else it would not be used. To illustrate riefly: We do not use a quart measure made of

gold when one made of tin will answer as well, simply because the tin one is chesper. For the same reason, we do not use gold because paper is cheaper for currency. In California they use gold because they take a pride in their gold. It looks beautiful to them. One man uses a gold toothpick, perhaps, use it looks beautiful; while another uses wooden ones because they are cheaper. How ach is the economy of paper-currency? Gold is 100 cents for a dollar. A dollar is worth 5 per cent to the owner, for the reason that people

will give him 5 per cent interest for it with the best of security. Hence, a gold dollar costs 5 cents per year. A paper dollar costs a small fractional part of a cent and 5 per cent of that is so small that we will not state it, but call it [This is a most absurd sophism. A greenback has now the purchasing power of 86 ceuts in gold; consequently a \$5 bill has the same value in buying things that \$4.30 in gold possesses. And it costs a man to get a \$5 bill as much la-

bor or property as to obtain \$1.30 in gold; and be will ask just as good security from any one who wants to borrow it as will the holder of \$4.30 of gold. Our correspondent confounds ment prints one of "its promises to pay" with the cost of the same note to a man who obtains

their property and services, and gave them its due-bills, called "greenbacks," which it has neither paid nor funded. And these due-bills are circulating as currency at fluctuating values, worth for purchasing purposes only seveneighths of their face; next year they may be worth only three-quarters as much as real

worth, only three-quirters as much as real money.—ED.]

Before the War, capitalists had it all; but, during the War the peopla through their representatives, pleaded poverty, and asked for it, and got a portion of it, by driving out bank-currency by taxation, and erbestituing their own promises-to-pay. But capitalists never cry quits. Being possessed of energy and a keener comprehension of existing circumstances than the average politician who represents the people, they are sure to overreach them and carry their point. For instance: The National-Banking law was passed to gain them a position,—being willing to take half of a loaf rather than no bread. What next? The same thing, viz., to try and ling to take half of a loaf rather than no bread. What next? The same thing, viz., to try and get the balance of the loaf through the ery of specie-resumption; which by the way, is fight and best for all if on the right basis, but not for the capitalist, from his standpoint, if it necessitates his throwing away the half of the loaf he already has, but much better for him if it gives him the whole \$25,000,000 annually. Let us see if he has not already carried his nout for the future, though attil elampring.

his point for the future, though still elamoring for it scoper,

One year ago we were within about two years of specie or par currency, if the right kind of legislation had been secured, and now, one year legislation had been secured, and now, one year later, we are three years from it; but it was necessary for the capitalist to secure the whole lost for the future, so the limit to National Backing must be removed, and the privilege made free to all—capitalists; and the best thing the people's representatives would give them was to take efter four years. So much of victory for the capitalists, provided Congress stands to the agreement to redeem as the stated time. Let us see whether it is really a victory. Money is

us see whether it is really a victory. Money is worth 5 per cent interest. One dollar of green backs represents about 86 control actual money Five per cent of that is 4 30-100. Eighty-six resent or future. These are left to other einman school has no other than an indirect bearman school has no other than an indirect bearman indirect bear indirect bearman indirect bearman indirect bearman indire National Banker? He has \$100 in Washington at interest at 5 per cent, less 9-10 of 1 per cent, equal to \$4.10, and has borrowed of the people \$50 in paper, which he is allowed to circulate, and paps no interest which is worth, in money at \$6 cents, \$78.10; and, by the appreciating process going on, he will owe the people \$55 in money, or \$11.30 more than at present. By redeeming his \$50, which include the \$5 on deposit at Washington, at \$6 cents of the dollar, he will pay out \$77.40, and have \$22.60 of his money left to loan at 5 per cent, or more,—say \$5,—which gives him \$1.13, which, added to one-third of the \$11.90 saved by stopping the increase of his molebtedoes, makes added to one-third of the \$11.90 saved by stopping the increase of his indebtedness, makes \$5.06, or an actual loss to him of 96 cents at present,—provided the people become convinced of the certainty of the victory, and accept the situation as it is, and stand by the agreement of Congress. How long will the cautions banker suffer this loss to go on? Person till after Congress adjourn, and then he

haps till after Congress adjourn, and then he will sell his bonds and redeem his curwill sell his bonds and redeem his currency, with the intention of beginning anew scon after the point of redemption by the Government is reached. This kind of contraction will go on gradually, and the value of the remaining currency will advance in goldvalue just in proportion to the contraction, after making due silvamace for the fluctuating demand of business, and \$67 of par-currency would buy just as much as \$100 worth only \$7 cents to the dollar. The idea that a depreciating currency is better than a par-currency is fallacious, and the reason that any man advocates it is because he does not know any better; else he thinks be can make more for himself with it at the expense of other people.

It seems as plain as moonight to me that no more legislation is needed to put our currency at par at the appointed time; but, to keep it

It seems as plain as moonlight to me that no more legislation is needed to put our currency at par at the appointed time; but, to keep it there, redemption must be continued. Next comes the queetion, How much must be provided for? Very little to begin with, because the contraction of the national currency will do it, but, at that point, the Nacional Bank currency will commence to expand, and drive out the greenbacks, which must be redeemed with gold. The gold can only be had by taxation, and selling bonds at the hast rate that can be made. Five per cent bonds will sell at par now, and less rates at a discount; 3.65 bonds would probably sell for 74 cents if payable in thirty years, and more if sooner; and some would sell at par if payable on demand, but would take the place of bank-reserves mostly, and really form a part of the currency, and not contract it. The rate of expansion dannot be determined definitely, but the final result can be closely approximated. We have about \$750,000,000 now in existence, worth \$5 cents, equal to \$645,000,000; and this amount, of the two kinds, will probably circulate, less a small reduction for the use of gold that some people will want to jingle for a while, which, for a guess, we will place at \$50,000,000; and greenbacks, 5 per cent on deposit, and 5 on the move between the banks and Washington.—making about \$60,000,000.000; not be move between the banks and Washington.—making about \$60,000,000.000; on the move between the banks and Washington.—making about \$60,000,000.000 nove, leaving \$535,000,000 of National Bank notes, \$60,000,000 of presenbacks, and \$50,000,000.000; The would be no necessity of providing.

000 of gold, instead of our present paper currency.

There would be no necessity of providing much gold in advance, for the 5 per cent found would be wanted for banking purposes as fast as the gold would be required, as the banks could not drive the greenbacks out with gold very well; and, to drive them home with bank-currency, they must have the bonds. Will it be profitable to bank at par with the present law? \$100 at 4.10 per cent; 5 per cent in transit; 50 cents owned by the people lounced to the banks without interest, equivalent to \$20 of banks?'s capital, \$30 of people's; consideration for \$20, 4.10, less the license fee, more or less, in shape of extra taxes on deposits. more or less, in shape of exra taxes on deposit etc., equal to 20½ per cent, less these ext taxes, which are not equal with different bar-ers in proportion to their circulating notes, an would have much to do with the prolitableness

masd. The pressure is dewnward 5 per cent premium, no matter how much the waves roll backward and forward. No acts of Congress can put greenbacks permanently, down, faster, except to repaidate in part, or extending the time for redemption. The reason why the de-preciation was not greater before this redemp-tion act may be found in the fact that further expansion was impossible where it was croftexpansion was impossible where it was profitable. Shall we wait in peace for hard momey, or go for it sooner. William N. Useam, 131 lake street,

Casesso, Dec. 15.—in your Monday's issue, you respond to my communication published the Saturday previous in the same paper, but you do do not answer it, or a single proposition in it, nor do you refer to the same subject, in

swerable. My propositions cannot be successfully controverted. Now observe: What I said, and all I said, was based upon the present indebtedness in all its forms as now existing, which had been contract-ed upon the bakes and basis of a greenback-cur rency, which was admitted to be, as compared with gold, of one shilling in a dollar of less value than gold; that is, that to buy s gold dollar you have to give one dollar and an eighth of paper-currency for it; that the debts of the country, made under this standard, were payable in paper-money; and that to buy the gold at

in paper-money; and that to buy the gold at present premium, to pay the assumed aggregate debt, would cost \$375,000,000, and that sum would fall upon the debtor classes, and go to the beneath of the capitalists and men under fixed salaries abroughout the country.

Perhaps I was faulty in not saying, in so many words, that my remarks were entirely conflued to the post and present debt, and not as governing the future interests of the country, after debts are paid, and we are enjoying a settled currency, based upon a specie standard. The whole reply of THE TRIBURE to mine, and

the cost of the same note to a man who obtains it for a service or in exchange for some article. People do not get hold of greenbacks or banknotes for less than their purchasing power.—
ED.]

If these propositions be true the saving is the use of \$500,000,000 or paper-currency is \$25,000,000.000 or paper-c

The man who bought his house or his farm last year for \$8,000 and paid \$1,000 down, mast now pay the remaining \$8,000 in rold; so he buys his gold at 12½ cents premium, consequently it costs him now just \$9,000 to pay up; a his farm costs him now just \$9,000 to pay up; burs his gold at 12% cents premium, consequently it costs him now just \$9.000 to pay up; so his farm costs him \$10,000 instead of \$9,000, and the sefer rets \$1,000 more than he asked. Does The Tamburg says: "Mr. Richmond's assertion is simply about that as many dollars in gold will be paid for any service as are paid in detrectated paper worth 86 cents to the dollar." Does The Tamburg mean or suppose that the President's salary will be reduced one-eighth, and other salaries at Washington and throughout the country, to the extent of the premiums on gold? Does

to the extent of the premiums on gold? Does it expect the bondholder, the mortgage-holder will abate from the face of his claim t premium on gold, when paid in gold? Do Tan Prinsors and Times intend to reduce the price of their pavers one-eighth when coin-standard is established? established?

Can it suppose there will be a universal put-ting down of salaries of National, State, and cor-

poration offictrs, simultaneous with the repeal of the Tegal-Tender act, which makes green-backs a legal-tender, or any established gold-standard? If nor, why does it talk so?

Does not The Taimone writer know that this city's debt of \$12,000,000 to \$18,000,000 is payable in paper-currency at one which he saws is ble in paper-currency at par, which, he says, is worth but 86 cents to the dollar; and that if, by worth but 85 cents to the dollar; and that if, by law, it is changed to specie payment, it is increased just the 14 cents to the dollar to make it gold; and that the bonds and mortgages of companies and individuals of this city, of \$190,000,000,000,000, to build up Chicago, now payable in this paper money sorth 86 cents, will be converted into gold debt of 100 cents, thus taking from the debter and giving to the Eastern capitalise, for no consideration whatever, 14 cents value in every dollar of debt in purchasing power.

But THE TRIBUNE perverts the facts,-mis-But The Tribune perverts the facts,—misstates the value of money. We have no money in circulation worth only 56 cents; have had none this ten years, nor any depreciated money of any kind. The laws of Congress—the highest authority of the land—has made greenbacks the standard money for all trading purposes. The paper itself declares its uses and value, made so by law. I quote from the back of a greenback dollar: "This note is a legal-tender at its face value for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and the interest on the public debt." The face of this bill reads thus: "United States will pay to Bester One Dollar. Washing-

States will pay to Bearer One Dollar. Washington, D.C. John Ahison, Register of the Treasury. (B series) 1875."

The old dollar in gold is work no more by law. The same authority that makes gold a legal-tender makes the greenback worth just as much, The Tamune to the contrary notwithstanding.

Thus the greenback is the legal money standard. Gold is not; it has gone into the list of commercial commodities, and is bought, sold and fluctuates from day to day, like the farming of the country, butter and chaese.

In your propositions you deal with and present things as they will be when the change is made to specie-basis, and things become adjusted to it. My investigation is confined to present condition, and what it will cost the country to get from its present condition into that which you anticipate.

SPECIE-RESUMPTION.

The recent message of the President is a manthe day. He makes many important sugges-tions, which commend themselves to the judg-ment of the country. I am cordially with him to his desire for early resumption. The disease of the currency infects business, and a cure is imperatively demanded. The debate is as to the ethod. Here there is much difference of opinion, and suggestions are in order. It seems to me that the simplest method is the best. Obtain the gold and pay the greenbacks at the earliest practicable moment. [Ab! there is the rub that gives us pause.] The President recommends that additional power he given to the mends that additional power he given to the Secretary of the Treasury to accumulate gold for final redemption, either by incleasing the revenue, curtailing expenses, or both. [Inis Congress will never give it.] The right should also be given to sell bonds for the same purpose. [But it will not be.] The people would not favor an increase of taxation. Economy may contribute its mite, but the principal respure must be the sale of bonds. There is no time like the present. The era of retrenchment should be the era of return to sound principles. The method proposed would create the least pos-

time like the present. The era of retrenchment should be the era of return to sound principles. The method proposed would create the least possible disturbance. Have the banks a reserve in greenbacks, a gold reserve will be substituted fold will flow through the channels now occupied by greenbacks, and therefore where it is needed. No one will be injured by the exchange.

The method is both practicable and comomical. The new loan would be taken, and co taken as not to add to the public burdes. Suppose the amount borrowed to be \$300,000,000, leaving the dedicioncy to be supplied from the sources saggested by the President. At 5 per cont. the annual interest on this sum is \$15,000,000. For this interest we can safely look to the increased value of the internal revenue. The receipts from this source for the year ending June 30, 1875, were \$110,007,2538.43 in currency. If this money was worth 15 per cent less than gold, it was worth \$15,501,109,25 less. Reture the greepbacks, and the internal revenue will be paid in gold or its equivalent, and the difference will be gained by the Treasury, creating a fund more than sufficient to pay the annual interest on the new bonds.

The money in the bands of the people will advance in like money carriing to the world's standard.

vance in like manner 15 per cent, and the money will be money according to the world's standard. No man will object to an advance on his own

continued? This seems to me a favorable moment, because the country is aroused. The discussion is fresh in the minds of the people, and the people demand resumption. The theorists claimed otherwise, but the elections have disposed of them. Give the enemies of sound money no time to rall.

The practical measures recommended by the President seem to me objectionable. I would not repeal the act making the greenbacks legalized as the country of the disposed of t

Tobject also to the gradual redemption of the greenbacks, as it would contract the currency withoutregard to the demands of commerce. The gold thus paid out would not become a part of the currency so long as the paper-money of the country remained at a discount. We should simply have less currency from month to month. The hanks must redeem their notes in either gold or greenbacks. Better greenbacks gradually, and bank notes will retire gradually, and the country will be gradually strangled. If such a measure is attempted, the inflationists will revive, and will carry the country. Yours respectfully. I object also to the gradual redemption of the your criticism; wisely, too, because it is unan-

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS,
To the Exiter of The Chroson Proune
Dundque, Ia., Doc. 14.—Presuming that inflationists are candid and houest in their opin-ions, with the exception of that class who, from motives of pure ousedness, desire to see the national securities depreciated, and the credit of the Government impaired. I wish to transfer to you a few conundrums which friends of mine have put to me, and which I am not able to

1. What is the estimated actual amount of paper-money" in circulation, after deducting rom the amount issued the estimated amount from the amount issued the estimated amount manifulated by wear, tear, and loss? For instance: In the Chicago fire, in the Boston fire, and in hundreds of others, a large quantity of "paper-money" must have been destroyed. In the sinking of ships, and in the numberless accidents of fifteen years, a very great amount has been utterly lost.

2. Has this loss been sufficient to cripple the "circulating medium" to any perceptible extent; and has it appreciated the value of the remainder?

s. Has the amount of greenbacks lost to individuals been a gain to the Government?
4. Has the amount of National Bank current thus lost been a gain to the banks? I use it term "amount." and not "quantity." became we are accustomed to speak of this stuff as mo we are accustomed to speak of this stuff as mon-ey, and sot as paper. To eimplify the question of If I light my pipe, when I am dramk, with a \$10 P. Sational-Bank note, does the bank gain \$10 P. 5. If the loss and destruction of this currency by accident is a gain to the banks, has this gain ever been considered when estimating the profits of the banks? I know that, if I throw a \$10 gold-piece into the ocean, I lose \$10, and the commercial world loses the use of \$10, but no-ledy entire anything.

commercial world loses the use of with but no-body gains anything.

I have noticed for a long time that you have been in the labit of correcting the mistakes of all sorts of financial theorists, and with admira-ble patience have apawered hears of agnorant questions on the currency; that is the reason I

REPLY. - The quantity of greenbacks that have been lost in the various ways suggested by our correspondent, undoubtedly amounts to several millions of dollars,—perhaps \$5,000,000 or \$6,-000,000, and, including the fractional currency, \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 in all. The amount, however, and measure of contraction, is inappreciable on the value of the whole volume of enrency.
In regard to lost bank-notes, we have frequent-

y answered out correspondent's question by iting the law. Alt less from any cause of banknotes inures to the benefit of the Government. When a National Bank goes into liquidation, or withdraws its circulation, it is required to de posit with the Comptroller of the Cuironcy sum of legal-tender greenbacks or gold couns equal to the number of dollars of notes tesned to it by the Government. Consequently, if any bank-notes "turo up missing," and are never presented for redemption, the Government gains the amount, and the stockholders of the Bank lose it .- ED.

THE WATER IN THE CURRENCY.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune;
ROCHESTER, Minn., Dec. 14.—Last Saturday's TRIBUNE contained several columns of speci mens of the wisdom of blind guides upon finance,-men who insist upon staying in the water until dry weather, among whom Mr. Thomas Richmond is conspicuous for a fluidness calculated to soak into the dryest comprehension. His poor "farmer," who puts prepared questions, understands now that he is to lose 15 per cent from the value of his farm and all

over-valuation som corrects itself, and cannot of time; that discount adjusts inself in all large transactions very regularly. Hundreds of itsms of merchandiss are said upon an agreed discount from published prices. The molesale dealer sells glass, wood-screws, and many other things, at 40, 50, or 60 per cent off, even in currency; so of pianos and many other goods. Values are adjusting themselves from necessity, so that the inflated portion of the prices—the water—is easily seen. The tendency of safe traffic is to hard pan; to have the net result; to buy, so to speak, Mr. Richmond's farmer's grain without the chaff and busks.

the chaff and husks. he chaff and husts.

But what really hurts these gentry is the diffi-But what really hirts these gentry is toe dis-culty of floating speculative enterprises in face of approaching steady prices. Smooth-water salling comes too soon. They would rather take their chances of going ashore by and by on a raft or a spar, than to go

ashore by and by on a raft or a spar, than to go ashore now. There is neither flotsam nor jet-sam without sterm or flood.

If the American people maintain commerce, it needs to be in some harmony with the world's prices, and in the world's currency. We must keep step in that mill, or have our legs broken. And no act of Congress, or continuance of subsidies or tariffs, will help us to get something for nothing, for any great length of time, without stealing it. If, by an act of Congress, 9 inches had been called a foot for some temporary purpose, doubless it were a source of pleasure to a 5-footer to feel that he was thereby 6 foot 3, and of misery afterwards to have the discount taken off. But you and I can see that he is the gainer if his inflated stature was made the basis of taxes and expenses. Let us see for a moment how this is:

In the ninth United States census, the amount of agricultural and manufactured products for 1500 is recently a feet of 1500 in recently includes.

of agricultural and manufactured products for 1870 is given at \$6,823,000,000. As this includes of agricultural and manufactured products for 1870 is given at \$6,823,000,000. As this includes nothing of foreign commerce, it is safe to say that the whole sum of these products was trafficked, and handled, and variously distributed through at least two sets of middlemen, at an expense probably not less than 20 per cent. This estimate would produce an addition of \$1,364,600,000 upon first cost. Assuming 15 per cent water in the currency. It follows that the dealers' profit upon the water is \$204,630,000 for one year,—a dead loss to the people of the country. It is that amount paid to middlemen is excess of what the same rates of profit and expenses for handling would produce under a par currency. Dealers' profits are a rate per cent; if this fact were not apparently overloaced of forgottan, I should be begging your pardon for stating it. Now, this is the direct annual tax and waste by the use of an inflated currency; and, sevend this, there are matters of loss and demoralization to communities by an over-estimated trade,—the over-growth of towns, with their necessary incidents,—idleness, folly, frand, bankruptey, and rain.

The annual waste and excess of profit on the basiness of the country, by reason of the 15 per cent water in the currency, is \$204,000,000!—and this is paid by the productive labor of the country annually.

FRENCH FINANCES.

FRENCH -FINANCES.
To the Editor of The Chacago Tribene;
CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—In your editorial of the 12th inst. headed "The Finances of France," you say that France, since 1871, has "brought back the paper of the Bank of France to par by bold contraction;" and, further on in the same article, that "The volume of paper-currency was rapidly reduced, gold flowed back into the coun-

No man will object to an acvance on his own money.

The inflationista should be satisfied (usless they insist on innerent worthlessness as essential), for the smoney in the country will be practically increased 15 per cent.

If we have \$600,000,000 in entreacy, and it advances 15 per cent, its purchasing power is increased \$120,000,007.

Money will be so abundant that even speculators may hope for a share, after legitimate business has been supplied. Men who are boarding money will secure the covered advanced of 15 per cent, and will be tempted into enterouse. Sudden, gains increase the appetite.

The graphic pen of the President depicts the evils of the present system. Why should it be rance, says, in the Reve des Deux Mondes,

2,450,000,600, and gold had fallen to I per ceet:
a short time afterward, the limit of circulation
was extended to 3,200,600,000, and no further
attention was used to it. The pre-mum on gold
had become insignificant."

Again, he sake: "Who would have dared believe that, in the midst of the greatest calamitime which have ever betailen a nation, with an
enormous ransom to pay to a foreign country,
and with great domestic losses to repair, a
credit circulation could be maintained four times
an large as its metallic base; and that this circulation could reach the enormous figure of 3,000,600,000 frames without depreciation?" And he
adds: "This, nevertheless, is what has happened."

That the gold-premium should fall while the Pened."
That the gold-premium should fall while the

That the gold-premium should fall while the paper-money of the country was being expanded, was a wonder to M. Bonnet and other French financiers. They, therefore, set to work to learn the cause, and they think they have found it out. But, at all events, they show the historical fact, that the paper-money of their country did advance to par while being expanded in amount; and that it was not brought "to par by bold contraction." In saying that French financiers show this, I peak of only those whom

speak of only those whose statements have come to my knowledge. If there are other authors who show the contrary, your readers wish to know it, that they may be fully informed. If there are such, then the French floanciers are differing about facts; which seems to be a strange thing for so learned a people.

tcy Dignity Thawed Out.

A fellow who had been handed in for mashing a stove in a satoon, and who had refused to give his name, was called out under the name of John Doe. ohn Doe.
"I am none of your low-down John Does!"
an exclaimed, as he was brought to a "front face."
"Don't talk quite so loud until I find the warrant. There—nece it is, and the charge is dis-turbing the peace. If your name isn't John Doe wont is it?" what is it?"

"Are you addressing your conversation to me sir?" saked the prisoner in an toy voice, as in sir" asked the prisoner in an loy voice, as he stood up very erect.

"I am, sir. I am talking right at you. What do you say to the charge?"

"Sir "smarred the prisoner, columnia, "sir! you are addressing a noted man, and none of your one-horse riff-raffs!"

"I am, the You are not Sergeant Bates, are you?" "I am the Key Dive of Illians!" exclaimed

There was a long pages.

The sound of teeth munching peannts was painfully foud. fally lond.

Bijal scarcely breathed, and the Clerk quit gnawing his penalder.

"It has been a long time since we had such a noted man here," said his Honor at last, "I should like to give you the freedom of the city in a gold box, but I can't. The best I can do is to give you sixty days in the House of Correction." "It will be a on I day for this town, my noble

Duke," replied the prisoner.

"I'll take care of the sadness, sir. You just poble Dukanyourself, into the corridor and sit down, and don't speak over three words more or The Key Dive stalked in, treading loftly and heavily, but he wouldn't sit down and behave until Bish held him against the stove and thaved his dignity out, and even then he sat down very softly.

MILLINERY.

Rich, Choice, and Elegant

AT OUR USUAL

"Popular Prices."

Now is the time to select something for the Holidays. We invite attention to our large and elegant stock of TRIMMED and UNTRIM-MED GODDS.

te e stematically maintained for any great length of time; that discount adjusts itself in all large transactions very regularly. Hundreds of items of WEST SIDE,

From 241 West Madison-st. NEW PUBLICATIONS.



LITTELL'S LIVING AGE

In 1974 the TRE LIVING ACE enfors upon its thirty-third year. It has nower failed to receive the warmest support of the best men and journals of the beat men and journals of the country, and has meet with constantly increasing success. Having recently absorbed its younger competitor. "EVERY SATUR. DAY," his now without a rival in its special field.

A worldy magazine of sixty-four pages, it gives more than mble-column octavo pages of reading-matter yearly, sming four large volumes. It presents an inerpositive sming four large volumes. It presents an inerpositive sm, contidering its great amount of matter, with freshess, owing to its woody issue, and with a satisfactory superiocaces strengted by no other publication, fire test says. Reviews, Uniticisms, Tales, Statches of Travel of Piecovary, Poetry Scientific, Riographics, Histories, and Political Information, from the entire body Foreign Periodical Literature.

Darling the coming rear, the serial and short alordes of the

will be given, isoschies with an amont unapproached by any other periodical in the world, of the best library and scientism made of it he day, from the pens of the whorestand, and many other foremest itelay Empirical Sections, Critic. Disconvers, and Editor, representation of the pens of the pension of th

I branches of listerature, Science, Art, and Politics, sufficiently indicated by the following recent

is all branches of Liserature, Sciences, Ark, and Politics, is sufficiently indicated by the following reconit.

OPINIONS.

"Ought to find a place in every American Home."—
Fee Fare Fines.

"Ought to find a place in every American Home."—
Fee Fare Fines.

"Ought to find a place in every American Home."—
Fee Fare Fines.

"Ought to find a place in every American Home."—
Fee Fare Fines.

"Ought to find a place in every American Home."—
Fee Fare Fines.

"Its reproduces the best thoughts of the best minds of the civilizal, would, upon all topics of thing interest."—
Free Fare Fines.

"Whatever there is suffered and breacht of view it is appreciated, and the meet is a appreciated the higher will fise the tope of American interest and the saste of American vadors. "The boar of all our colorists publications."—The Not The Not.

"The boar of all our colorists publications."—The Not The Not.

"Appear and perpential reservoir and fountain of enter-tainment and lastraction."—The Ene. "The Copies.

"The boar of all our colorists publications of the Cap."—The Hotology.

"The boar of all our colorists publications."—The Copies.

"Appear and perpential reservoir and fountain of enter-tainment and lastraction."—The Ene. The Copies.

"The boar of all our colorists publications of the Cap."—The Ene. The Copies.

"The boar of the Cap."—The Methodists, Now Fore.

"The ablest company the most interesting election, the finest posts of the American Interesting the Properties."—The State Internal.

"The ablest company to the English language and many gathraped to the Cap."—The Methodists, Now Fore.

"The ablest company to the American Internal and the Cap."—The Methodists, Now Fore.

"It is the only benefits and the Cap.

"It is

Other I also for the front date I villed Little Addit "Prosessed of The Extents again an essent of our vivacious American monthlies, a subscriber will find the aid to command of the schole eliminate."—Falladaphica Econic Bulletin.

For \$10.50 Far Laving Aga and either one of the American Stationalises for Hermeric Machine for Butter, or Applicant Journal, wedly, will be took for a year, both postpate one, for \$10.50 Far Laving and took and bertimer's B.

Sicholas, Address as above.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCRIBNER FOR JANUARY.

HALE'S HISTORICAL NOVEL BEGUN. The January number of SCRIBNER has both a Consumial and a holiday flavor. It opens with

" NEW YORK IN THE REVOLUTION." and a picture of Christmas in New York 108 years ago, celebrating the good deed of an Attorney at Law, which, according to the author of the article, "has kept his memory green for a century." A sketch of

CHRISTMAS IN BOSTON in 1775, is given in Mr. Seudder's story of "CUPID AND MARS." The Ce fresh installment of

"REVOLUTIONARY LETTERS," and in the opening chapters of "PHILIP NOLAN'S FRIENDS;

Or, Show Your Passports."

By EDWARD EVERETT HALE, Here we get a glimpse of Washington himself, through the eyes of an old gossip, whose story you don't know whether to believe or not. The Christman feeling comes up again in

"THE KING'S CHRISTMAS,"

nd to "VINO SANTO." But another marked that ristic of this number is suggested by its household-pers. Mr. Burroughs, author of "WAKE ROBIN," yes an account of his own house-building, with ians, and Mr. Clarence Cook resumes his papers ouse-furnishing and decoration, under the title of

BEDS AND TABLES, STOOLS AND CANDLESTICKS."

The number also contains "CHILDHOOD'S FAR CIES," by Col. Higginson; "HOOKS AND EYES," by Henry Eckford; "PICTURES OF THE FRENCH EENAISSANCE," by Wendell Lamoroux; "FLE-MENTARY EDUCATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES," by Henry G. Taylor; "NORWEGIAN TRAITS," by A. S. Packard; and additional poems by E. C. Stedman, Mrs. S. M. R. Piati, Cella Thaxter, I, H. Boyesen, and B. H. Stoddard. Five chanters of

GABRIEL CONROY," by BRET HABTE, arry the story on through scenes of abundant incident

and interest.

In "Topics of the Time," Dr. Holland writes about "The Centennial," "The Coming Man," "The Prices of Books," and "A Cure for Gossip," "The Oid Cabinet" has something about the entimentalist, in-terpretation, criticism, etc. "Home and Society," "The World's Work," etc. discuss home economies, books, inventions, etc.; and Bric-s-Brac is unusually entertaining.

152 pages, and gives promise that SCRIBNER will re-deem its pledge to be better than ever during "The Centennial Year," Besides the features already an-nounced, there are to be others during the year that vill be entirely novel in our magazine literature.

November and December numbers free to all r

SCRIBNER & CO., 743 Broadway, N. Y. THE LIFE OF THE GREEKS AND ROMANS.

NEW EDITION.

D. APPLETON & CO., 549 & 551 Broadway, New York, HAVE JUST PUBLISHED A NEW EDITION OF

The Life of the Greeks and Romans. escribed from Antique Monuments. By E. Guer

and W. KONER. Translated from the Third German edition by F. HURFFER. With 543 Woodcuts, 8vo., 618 pages. Price, \$4.

From the London Duily News.

"There is no other country than Germany in which a work of such profound and patient crucition and research as "The Life of the Greeks and Romans, described from Antique Mouuments," could have been accomplished. Tast infinite capacity for taking pains which makes the military gentus of a Mottke is equally conspicuous in such a work as this. It is but one more added to that applicability series of Germans contributions to classical literature and scholarship which include 618 pages. Price, \$4. .

dec a sors of thirty or forty years ago! The ra d the stermship have brought the very some

D. A. & Co. have just published: Currency and Banking, by Boxamy Price, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford, 1 Vol., 32 no. Cloth. Price, \$1.50. Pilgrim Memories: or, Travel and Discussion in the Rithplaces of Christianity with the Late Renry Thomas Buckle, By John S. Stuart GLENNIE, M. A. 1 Vol., Sto. Cloth. Price, S.

Poets and Novelists. A Series of Literary Studies. By GEORGE BANKET SEITH, 1 Vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price, \$2.

Money and the Mechanism of Exchange, Vol. XVII. of the INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC SE-BIES. By W. STANLER JAVONS, M. A., F. R. S., Professor of Logic and Political Economy in the Owens Codings, Manchester. 1 Vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price, 51.75. Weights, Measures, and Money, of all Nations. Compiled by F. W. CLARK, S. B., Pro-fessor of Physics and Chemistry in the University of Cincinnati. Price, \$1.59.

Fither of the above sent free by mail to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price. "THE MOST SUMPTUOUS GIFT-BOOK OF THE SEASON.

CHRISTMAS IN SONG AND STORY.

By Miliou, Long/ellow, Thackersy, Dickens, Irving, Hann C. Andersen, Adelaide Procurer, Miss Muloch, etc., etc., with nearly 100 Libratrations by Dore, Nast, Lesch, Bircket Foster, and others.

One vol., imperial quarte, of about 660 pages, Red-Line edition, printed on or need paper and richly bound in cloth, full git side, gilt edges (in box).

8 7,000.

The publishers desire to call attention to this superbook, which is failly 30 per cent less than any work of the same class in the snarket. No paths or expense have been spared to make this worthy of a place in the choicest collection, and to parties about selectine books as presents its elaborate add appropriate binding, combined with its intrinsic literary value, render it one of the most beautiful gifts of the season.

It is doubtful whether anything the future can produce will eclipse the present volume.

It is voluminous, and, in every way, artistically embellished. Chicago Times.

The illuminated letters used in the decorating art rich in design.—Chicago Tribune.

Beautiful as the rocal fastidious inste could sat, and the highest art can make.—Chicago Journal, One of the most beautiful illustrated books of the year.—Post and Mail.

If here is not the book of the essaon, it is certainly the seasonable book.—Publisher's Weekly.

Sent, prepaid, on receipt of price, by the published JAMES COCKCROFT & CO. 182 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

DISSOLUTION. The Firm of STANDART & CO. is this day dis-colved by mutual consent. OROBUSE G. STANDART will conditute the business, and is alone authorized to sign the form's name and saids at business. 65 Lake-st., Chicage. GEO, G. STANDART. Nov. 1, 1974.

AMUSEMENTS. ADELPHI THEATRE

THIS SATURDAT, Dec. 18. Great Grand Gala Waiters & Morten, Al Schott, Bell West, Dillie of the at Listone Empire Chiffee.

STAR 2 p. m., 25 Horace, Barris & Borr, M. Sackett W. T. Sarvis & Borr, M. Sackett W. OLIO. and 50c. Figure 4. T. Medvalle, a

RORY OF THE HILLS! Next went the Oriental dramatics executed, FORTY ELIEVES, with noveliles hitherto un hown to the merican stage. & See amouncement in Sanday's Timbers. Wanted, immediately, 100 ladies for the spectacle.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. GRAND MATINEE THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M. Admission to Matines, 25c and 80c.

Marited Success of the great Iriah Comedy-Si

RICHEY & BARNEY CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

GRAND | KELLY ONLY LEON. MATINEE & GALATEA. LEON'S Edwin Kally. TO-DAY GALATEA. At 2:30 o'clock. MINSTRELS. J. W. Surridge McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MISS MAY HOWARD Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Nights, THE NEW MAGDALEN. Saturday Matince, HUNTED DOWN, Monday Next—The great comic actors and vocalists. BAKER & FARRON in their new specialty, HEINRICH AND HETTIE.

SUNDAY LECTURE SOCIETY. Miss Phoebe W. Couzins. THE LADY LAWYER OF ST. LOUIS, on PORTIA AT THE BAR.
McCornick Hall, Sunday, Dec, ft. Doors open at 2, to so at 2, Admission, 10c.

FARWELL HALL.

BLACK HILLS.

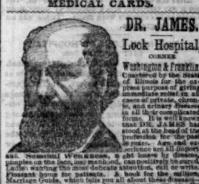
American Wouderland and the New Elderad
Illustrated Lecture by Judge H. N. MAGUIRE,
Saturday evening, Doc. 18. Admission, 25 cents. METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

To-night, Saturday, Dec. 18, The Sensation Show of uncrice. The deshing WAITE SISTERS, with the inest Variety Show in the city. Admission—23, 35, and 50 cents.

NEW ENGLAND CHURCH CENTENNIAL PESTIVAL the afternoon and evening, beginning at 3 o' mission, 25 cts.; Children, half-price. To be used during the early portion of next week.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM. SATUEDAY, Benefit for the Hospital for Women an Children, on which occasion the popular play of Un-cle Tour's Cabia ATLENOON and EVENIO Monday, Dec. 20, Benefit of S. H. Tourtellotte.

MEDICAL CARDS.



Safespard of Health, Dr. Clares a continual File, \$1.50 (cirrs atrong) \$5.00 per boranted. Private home accommodations and when required. Spectratorrhes, Senatual Vight Emissions, and all nervous and sexual Early Indiscretion or Self-Abuse speeding when the second the continual second to the sec

GUDE of the sexual system, its absence ets., lesset discoveries to the science of reproduction; how as be truly happy in me married relation. Male and fem-young and niddle agod should read and preserve it doubt and indide agod should read and preserve it doubt an information, which no one can affined to be with the control of the control of the control of the control revelo faded checks the freshness of youth the lost of the control of the control of the control of the control by Male. The author may be consulted persently or a mail on any of the volviets mentioned in his work Adition Dr. A. G. OLIN, Mr Washington se., Chicago, H.

NO CURE! Dr. Kean. 175 South Clark-st, corner of Monroe, Chicago. May be convolted, personally or by mall, free of coarge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. Dis. J KEAN is the

177 South Chartest, Calcago, The orders Institute the United States chartered expressly for the co Frivate, Chronis, and Special Diseases of both a DR. STONE, The only Specialist in the cit I'M adiscover. Officeage, Ill., treas all Chrone's and Prese and Proper and Prese and Proper and Prese and Proper and Prese and Proper and Prese and Prese

For the spendy curs of Seminal Westness, Lost Man-hood, and all discreters brought on by instructions or access. Any druggles has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., Box 1,286, New York.

EDUCATIONAL. boarding a day school for Young Ladies a children

MACHINERY. Charches, Public Buildings, Private Residence LOW PRESSURE STEAM AND HOT WATER,

by the latest and most effective methods; Registerest prices, Redistors, Colle, Fittings, Pumps, CRANE, BREED & CO., 593-715 West Eighth-et., Cincinnati, O. SCALES.



THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Miss Ella G. Ives, of this city, will lecture this g before the Philosophical Society. Sub-"A Great English Poet."

The Republicans of the Seventeenth Ward will meet at 311 Larrabee street this evening, for the purpose of reorganization and other business. The Sixteenth Ward Club are expected to join.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by fanasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribung Building), was at 8 a. m. 2 degress below zero; 10 s. m., 1 sbove ; 12 m., 3; 3 p. m., 7; 8 p. m., 5. H. G. Spafford, of Lake View, who has just returned from the scene of the great revival conducted by Moody and Sankey in Philadel phia, will speak at Farwell Hall to-morrow

About 6:45 o'clock last evening a young man About 6:30 october isset evening a young man named Charles Newman was thrown from his buggy by a runaway team near the corner of the self-band fitset to his home in Bowman-ville. It is feared that his injuries will prove

On account of the public interest awakened and the general desire expressed, the Centennial featival at the New England Church will be continued this afternoon and evening, beginning at 3 o'clock, and also during a portion of next week, at one-half rice of admission. Further announcements will be made. The Centennial relies, between 400 and 500 in number, have elected universal surprise and delight.

Laurin P. Hilliard has sold to Kelton and Whihams 200 by 1.2 feet on the southwest corner of Monroe street and Western avenue for \$25,800. John F. bberhart has sold to Duff Porter, on Jackson street, 150 feet weat of Fiankin street, 50 by 83 feet for \$25,000. Ferdinand Hasse was sold to the Douglas Bland Manufacturing Company on Hammond street, northwest corner of Menomonee, 45 by 125 feet, with buildings for \$25,000. dings, for \$25,000.

buildings, for \$25,000.

The Chicago Typographical Union will vote to-day, at their rooms 77 and 79 Dearborn street, to decide whether the book and job printers will accept the following reductions: Book and job work, journeymen per week, from \$21 to \$20; foremen from \$24 to \$23 per week; piece-work—reprint or manuscript, from pica to sgate inclusive, from 50 to 45 cents per 1,000 ents; pearl, from 55 to 50 cents; damond, from 57 to 52 cents. The matter will be vartually left in the hands of the book and j b printers, and it is probable that the reduction, which is light, will be agreed to.

probable that the reduction, which is light, will be agreed to.

Last evening the Western Amherst Alumni Association held their eighth annual reunion at the Grand Pacific Hotel. A business meeting was held in the gentlemen's parior, and, in the absence of the President, Willard Merril, class of 1851, Milwankee, who was detained on account of illness, bir, John H. Thompson, class of 1850, Vice-President, presided. F. W. Packard was Secretary. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Rufns B. Kellogg, Green Bay, Wis.; Vice-President, George Howland, Chicago; Secretary and Tleasurer, F. W. Packard, Chicago; Executive Committee, D. S. Covert and J. H. Thompson, A superb dinner was afterwards served in the Grand Pacific's best siye, at which the following-named gentlemen sat down: E. S. Holbrook, class of 1839; John H. Thompson, 1850; P. N. Haskell, 1871; Lyman M. Paice, 1872; Harry S. Stearns, 1872; D. S. Covert, 1851; George Howland, 1850; Lucen L. Goe, 1868; Edwin F. Bayley, 1868; E. H. Williams, 1873; R. E. Dodge, 1873; W. Peet, 1856; D. S. Holbrook, 1872; Norman S. Patton, 1873; Annold Heap, 1873; W. P. W. Beakerd, 1872; W. M. Howland, 1863; W. W. Howland, 1863; W. M. Howland, 1863; M. Howland, 1863;

1873; W. Peet, 1856; D. S. Holbrook, 1872; Norman S. Patton, 1873; Annold Heap, 1873; F. W. Packard, 1872; W. M. Howland, 1868; George C. Clarke, 1858; George M. Gago, 1869; Rafus B. Kellogg, President First National Bank, Green Bay, Wis., class 1858; William Orawford, Green Bay, 1857; John Winn, Dunlap, Ill., 1834; Joshus T. Read, Lombard, Ill., 1856. After the dinner had been disposed of, the clock was removed, and a number of impromptu toests and responses were made. There was no vegular programme.

THE NEW COUNTY HOSPITAL.

THAT ENGINEER JOB.

The County Ring has again fully organize and gone to work creating sinecures and jobs at the expense of the tax-payers. In THE TRIB-UNZ's report, published yesterday, of the doings of the Board Thursday, the election of the em ployes for the ensuing year was given. Among the new appointments are John H. Ryan and Andrew Sullivan, who were chosen to fill the important positions of engineers at the new County Hospitals, of which two pavilions are now partially completed. Yesterday THE TRIB of one on investigation, to go out and visit the buildings, and find out if the pressing need of two eugineers, is as great as was represented in the County Board, and to make a report in the interest of the public.

CONDITION OF THE BUILDINGS.

The reporter found some men at work putting in steam-pipe in the East Pavilion. This building is not closed in. But a very small portion of

ing is not closed in. But a very small portion of the roof is finished, and the building material and debris are lying strewn about promiscuously and frozen in a mass of water-ponds and mud.

The men at work upon the heating apparatus stated that they could not possibly have the pipes ready in less than three weeks, though they might, if the building was closed in and they had water, let steam in in ten days, but they thought it was highly improbable. They further stated that they themselves had to put in windows where they were working, as the contractors or county refused to do it for them. They said there would be no use for an engineer these until the lat of February at least, if then. And now to the Wess Pavilion. This is not roofed at all, and only the boilers are set in the building, and no engineer will be needed there till spring.

And now let us return to the County Commissioners. From the record it appears that McCaffrey said Thursday in the meeting that, as the boilers and heating apparatus in the new hospital were nearly completed, there were engineers demanded to take charge of them.

Mr. Burdick opposed the appointment just then, as one of the buildings was not yet under roof, and the other but partially so.

Col. Cleary re-ponded to this that Mr. Burdick didn't know what he was taiking about. The roof was nearly on, and the plastering would be commenced in a few days, and therefore the buildings would require to be heated, and it was nonsense to talk of running the boilers without angineers. M'CAFFREY'S STORY.

This would have been well enough if it were This would have been well enough if it were true. However, in one pavilion at least the pipes cannot be reacy for about three weeks. And then again, the building would have to be inclosed before steam could be let on and the plastering work commenced. In the other pavilion, the heating arrangements will not be ready before Feb. 1, if then. Then why are engineers needed? But, whether they are or not, Col. Cleary's two appointees were chosen.

It is very apparent that the services of these two men—Byan and Sullivan—will not be needed for some time to come, and it is a question whether the public will allow them to receive pay until services are rendered.

SUPT. HICKEY

At the portnwest corner of Madison and State streets is a basement beer-saloon, with "Klee-man" in gas-jets over the door, a room opening out of which was raided some two weeks ago by the police, and some fifty persons arrested, who were caught wrestling with the elephantine reature which is generally known as poker. It ting the colice-raid, the game is still

al attraction of fare in an adjoining room This place proves profitable from the fact that bout the time that church-yards are supposed about the time that church-yards are supposed to quit yawning newspaper-printers go home to roost, and, as Kleeman's lies in their way to the hisdison excet cars, they go into the dive to take their glass of beer, and, once entering, they generally leave all their cash behind in the faroor pokes game, as has been the experience during the past ten days or more.

Reader, imagine yourself stepping down into the dive with The Taisune te porter list evening. You descend a flight of iron-stairs, and enter through a diviy, white-painted ooor into the saloon

firm-stairs, and enter through a dirty, indicepsinted ooor into the saloun imperions. The place is low and dirty, and he lights give a dingy, if not exactly a ghostica, appearance to the place. The billiard-tables are you as you enter, and the to or three tables are you as you enter, and the to or three tables are counied by young men engaged in the rame. To the right is the bar, under the vault-lights of State a rest. A starched-up youth is babliof the counter ready to dispense liquor. To be left of the bar is the dinug-room, dirty, unother portions of the saloce. Immediately to the left of the bar is the dinug-room, dirty, unother portions of the saloce. Immediately to the left of the bar is the cigar-stand.

OFFORTY THE POOR.

The lights give a dingy, if not exactly a ghost-law the transfer under any other deed.

Mr. Tuley did not suppose that the city could make the transfer under any other deed.

Mr. Tuley did not suppose that the city could make the transfer under any other deed.

Mr. Tuley did not suppose that the city could make the transfer under any other deed.

Mr. Tuley did not suppose that the city could make the transfer under any other deed.

Mr. Hayee charge under the title to the land was good, a quit-claim deed.

Mr. Hayee charge under any other de

you notice a door suddenly oven and an aged man emerge. His face looks ead and gloomy. He accesses a friend and says. "George, they busted me clean out," and, with a melancholy look at the bar, he opens the outside door and leaves the place.

The reporter, on investigation bent, goes to the door whence the o'd man had just emerged. He finds another door, locked within, and a hole bored in it covered with a piece of zinc, just large enough to poke an eye through and see who is without. The three maric raps admit you, and you are within the sacred portais of the poker den. A number of men are lounging about—ropers—in and hangers—on—and upon a table, to one wide, stands a tray with a number of empty glasses upon it. A horrible number of empty glasses upon it. A horrible odor pervades the atmosphere, almost stifling you, and this is intermingled with a cloud of horrible tobacco smoke. Around a table are seated seven players, each with a pile of chips before him. One man, more intent them, then the others and appearantly more a pile of chips before him. One man, more intent than the others, and apparently more excited, says, "I'll go you ten better." The other side responds, and the chips are doubled on the cards. Then both parties lose, and the banker takes in nearly tine entire pile. And so the game runs, until one man quits and says, "I'm just \$3.3 out."

Partitioned off the poker-room is the

a genuine faro game. A deser, in his shirt-sleeves, sits behind the green-balze-covered table, while at one end is the counter. Chips are cheap, 10 and 50 cents each. Seven men are seated about the table. They play and play, and finally one of them gets up with the temark, as his last chip leaves him, "By G—this busis me," and leaves the room. The cert have tog about all they invested, and but one " TIGER'S DEN. rest have jost about all they invested, and but on rest have lost about all they invested, and but one of the party—a mere boy, apparently, in years—receives back 10 cents. And thus this game is carried on nightly, luring on and robbing printers and others, whose weekly stipends are exceedingly limited, and whose families are probably in actual need of the necessaries of life. Supt. Hickey's attention is called to this place, which, being situated at the starting-point of the night-travel, is more apt to catch the unwary than any of the Clark or Monroe street dens.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE FIRST WARDERS.

The First Ward Republican Club held an adjourned meeting in Republican Headquarters last evening, Mr. J. C. Knickerbocker, the President, in the chair. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and, on motion of Ald. Richardson, the officers already elected, whose names have been published, were confirmed as the permanent officers of the Club. The organization then adjourned.

A CARD FROM MR. A. J. BROWN. To the Editor of The Chicago Pribune; CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—I observe in your last is sue a criticism of my pamoblet cicing cases in the Illinois Reports relating to the candidacy of

Mr. Hurd for the office of Judge of the Suprem Court. You speak of it as an anonymous pamphlet because the name of the author is not affixed to it. I have openly avowed the authorship on every proper occasion, have handed it personally to many supposed friends of a pure judiciary and to the newspapers, and have published a synop-

to the newspapers, and have published a synopsis of it in one of the city papers over my own signature. The facts stated are well known to be true, as the records of the courts will show, to which I refer the voters of this district as therein cited. I here again avow the authorship, and would say that neither Judge Duckev nor any of his friends had any knowledge of the publication until they saw it in print.

If Mr. Hurd had remained in obscurity I should have been slibut, but when he sought this high office I felt it due to the public that they should be informed of his past record.

Anders J. Brown.

At the republican beauguathers yesterday there was the usual gathering of in-

AT THE REPUBLICAN BEADQUARTERS yesterday there was the usual gathering of interested individuals, who met to discuss the general situation. Reports were received from Kankakee, Will, and Du Page Counties, showing that local organization had been effected, and that the popule were alive to the importance of the contest.

THE CITY-HALL.

The City Collector took in \$4,000 yesterday. Water-rents were \$3,610.67, and real and peronal property taxes \$1,272.80. The Board of Public Works paid a visit to the

Water-Works yesterday, to watch the workings of a new patent smoke-consumer. There was not a quorum of the Printing Com mittee at the meeting called for yesterday, and a meeting will take place Thursday at 3 p. m.

The inspection of the Fire and Police Departments, announced for to-day, has been post-poned till Tuesday, probably on account of the

The Committee on Fire and Telegraph met ve terday afternoon and discussed the matter of an underground-telegraph system and the benefits that would arise from the same, but came to no

Yesterday was a good day for committee meet ings, and the school delegation had to have something to do. They agreed to report favor-ably on a communication from the Blard of Ed-ucation for the purchase for \$8,500 of a school lot on Lime street, between Archer avenue and Twenty-seventh street.

The Board of Public Works paid \$900 to dis charged laborers vesterday, and opened bids for the filling, curbing, grading, and paving of Blue Island avenue, between Friteenth and Twenty-second streets, but awarded no contract for tha work. They will to-morrow open bids for the custruction of the new West Side pumpingworks.

The patentee of a new block-pavement was The patentee of a new block-pavement was before the Committees on Streets and Alleys for the three divisions of the city, vesterday afternoon, to set forth the merits of his invention, and to obtain permission to lay some of his pavement at the intersection of LaSalle and Washington streets. The Committee granted his request on condition that, if satisfaction was not given, he would stand the expense. The design is new, and, although resembling the Nicolson pavement when laid, the road-bed differs in construction. The blocks used are 8 inches in height, and the space between blocks is filled with cement instead of gravel.

Inspector Bailey presented to the Committee

Inspector Balley presented to the Committee on Public Buildings assembled yesterday amendments to the Building ordinance, proposed for adoption by the Council. The amendments, which will be recommended, are that all roofs hereafter built must be covered with three thicknesses of No. 2 felting, which must be comented with distilled tar, graveled with lake gravel, swept, and then covered with gravel to the depth of half an inch; that all city locometive smokestacks must be provided with spark-catchers; that it shall be unlawful for any person to obscuct or interfere with any fire-hydran in the city; and that the Superintendent of Buildings shall have power to enter any building which is erecting, or where re, and are being made, and shall be empowered to stop all such work if done contrary to city ordinances.

The Finance Committee met in the Comptroller's office yesteroay afternoon to further discuss, and, if possible, to dispose of, the Lake-Front perplexity. There were present Comptroller Haves, Mr. Taley, and a part of the Comptroller Haves.

cuss, and, if possible, to dispose of, the Lake-Front perplexity. There were present Comptroller Hayes, kir. Taley, and a part of the Committee,—Heath, Quirk, and Schaffner. The business was begun without delay, and the question was raised as to the property owned by the Illinois Central Railway Company that is exempt from city taxes.

Mr. Tuley opined that all of their property used for railroad purposes was exempt from all taxes, under their act of incorporation.

A.d. Schaffner said that if the Lake Front property passed into the bands of that railroad

property passed into the hands of that railroad company, and was used for track or depot pur-poses, the city would never get a cent of taxes

poses, the city would never get a cent of takes up in it.

Mr. Tuley said that when he was Corporation Counsel he had been ordered to have that land belonging to the Hilmois Central which was used for other purposes than railroad business assessed; and that he had failed in the suit which followed simply on a wrong description of the land. He could see no reason way the land could not be leased, and thought that such a transaction would not jeopardize the city's title one whit.

transaction would not jeopardize the city's title one whit.

Comptroller Hayes informed the Committee that the Illinous Central would pay \$300,000, minus the expense of clearing away the injunctions, and that the Company would take a quitciain deed.

Mr. Tuley did not suppose that the city could make the transfer under any other deed.

Ald. Quirk thoughs that, if the title to the land was good, a quit-claim deed would be as good as any.

the right of taxation could be maintained. If several companies could be induced to buy jointly and erect a union depot, the benefit to the city would be great, and or taxing three-fourths of the propersy the City Treasury would be considerably enriched. Mr. Tuley argued that it the Rallay Com hany would release all claim to the outer barbor, he favored the disposal of the land and no winking at the price, for by the charter of 1872 the city had the right to extend streets over railroad tracks, and taus all fear of not being able to cross the Illinois Central's right of way might be done away with, for there would be no trouble in getting at the outer harbor.

Ald fleath remarked that the injunction would never be removed.

never be removed.

Compt oler Haves feared that they would be fined for contempt if the a tempted to deliver a

dings for contempt if the a.t-impled to deliver a deed while the injunction stood.

Ald. Schaifner proposed that first of all they set about removing the injunction.

All. Heath replied that as soon as one injunction was done away with (if that were possible) another and auction, and maybe a thousand, would come along. He had heard that mea had already gone to Mr. Douglas, of the lillings Contral and semanded money. the Illino's Contral, and demanded the Illinois Central, and demanded money or they would not in another injunction if the present one were disposed of, and he did not see how Mr. Douglas could buy up all the citizens of Chicago even if he desired.

Aid. Schaffner announced his chief desire in the matter to be too protection of the riparian rights of the three plocks in question, and, indeed, all along the shore.

All. Heath and Quirk coincided with this

view. Comptroller Hayes proposed selling by metes and bounds for \$795,000, when a sale could be made without contempt of court, and that would include only the land, and the filine's Central mende only the land, and the little Central could lay no claim to the outer harbor.

Aid. Schaffner raised the point that if the city should take upon itself the adjustment of all the injunctions that might be brought where would the matter stop, and would it not cost more than the sale of the land would bring?

Aid. Heach sand that no despaired of the injunctions ever ceasing; for, if the Committee should attempt to fight the injunctions a rock would be struck that addid cause assumsbment. He had heard that many men in the city intended to produce injunctions, especially those

the had never that many meet at the these living on the Lak -Front, and one had even but a cause in his will that he herrs and his hears hears should be ready at any and all times to get an injunction. The reason that these men gave was that they had a share in the property and was that they not in our to sale. wanted their portion or to sale.

Ald, Schaffner moved that a week be taken for consideration and reflection, and that the omptrater and the Law Department consult in

Compensater.

Competed Hayes implied that Congress could bring about the desired result.

Ald. Heath did not think it takely that the matter would come up there, and if it did it would be met by strong opposition.
Comptroler Haves thought that the whole
thing could be settled, and that Congress could
interfere and benefit the city more than the railroad company.

The Committee adjourned for a few days to

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The newly-elected county officers wined and diged their triends at Burke's Hotel Thursday evening.

The Clerk of the Criminal Court is busy makng out his semi-annual report of fees collected. The water-pipes in the Dearborn street wing of the County Sulding were frozen solid yester-

The County Clerk is in receipt of the orders for election expenses, which he is anxious to de-liver to those to whom they belong. The new members of the County Board will visit the new County Hospital this morning, upon the invitation of Arcaitect Cochrane.

Deputy-Coroner McGirr is still quite sick, and fears are entertained that, should be recover, he will never be able to attend to the duties of his

The Grand Jury did some further work yesterday. Tores true bills were returned into Court, two for larceny and one for libel. The Jury will report this morning and be discharged. Deputy-Clerk Comiskey yesterday sent a con-Sugervisors of the County Agent and the various Sugervisors of the County asking them to fur-nish a list of the paupers of their several towns at their earliest convenience, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board a few days ago.

Ernest Hummel, the North Chicago Collector, resterday filed his bond in the sum of \$1,800,000, and took his books. The following were his bondmen: F. Walker. John T. Corcorao, Mike Brand, Tobias Allimendinger, Frederick Letz, Hermann Schaffner, Heary Greenebaum, and Hermann Schaffber, Henry Gree Louis Ehel.

The murderer Davis is living like a lord. His dinner is brought to him every day by a lady friend, who also supples him with the daily papers and numerous books. His cell is arranged tastily, and kept neat and clean. The jamers have not yet discovered anything in his conduct to indicate meanity, and he is al-

which he seems to enjoy.

FOR THE BENEAIT OF THE FAIR SEX.

The crowded condition of the female department has suggested some very important changes in the interior management of the County Jail. The department heretofore used for the insane will be added to the female defor the insane will be added to the female de-partment, and a part of the boys department will be set aside for the insane. This change will enable the Sheriff to separate the more respecta-ble female prisoners from the old and hardened singers, and especially will it be found advantageous in separating the innocent, half-grown guls, who are frequently committed for petty offenses, from the evil associations to which they have heretofore been subjected.

they have neretorore been subjected.

HE PROMISES ERFORM.

The re-election of John Dieden as County
Agent seems to give pretry general satisfaction.
He promises to heighten this satisfaction by being more the master of his office in the future ing more the master of his office in the future than be has been in the past, realizing that whalever complaints have been made against his management have been on account of the character of the visitors employed, all of whom have been forced upon him by the Committee on Public Charities, and in many cases without regard to their fitness. If he will put his foot down on the interference of the Committee the public will small property of the Committee the public will small. Committee the public will sus tain bim, and he will save the county thousand

SUICIDE MADE EASY.

tain bim, and he will save the county thousands of dolars during the winter.

SUICIDE MADE EASY.

Coroner Dietszch has in preparation a work intended for the use of parties contemplating suicade. It will contain the necessary inst. actions in loading and firing a pi tol. and will point the vital spots of the human body. It will also contain a dissertation upon the hanging process, the kind of rope to be used, etc., and also full instructions in reference to the strength of the favorite poisons and the necessary doses. The Coroner thinks that the introduction of this work will simplify the duties of his office very materially.

ABOUT THE COUNT'S FINANCES.

The Finance Committee of the County Board was in session most of the day vesterday. The object of the meeting was to take a general glance at the county finances, and to devise wave and means for the future. In the forenoon a settlement was effected with the Clerk of the Circuit Court, the County Clerk, and the Recorder, which added over \$20,000, derived from fees, to the general fund, which is just now at low tide. In the afternoon the time was given to examining into the indebtedness of the county, particular attention being paid to the war bonds issued in 1865, with a view to ascertaining whether any provision had been made for taking them up as they came due. Information on the subject was sarce, and even the County Attorney could volunteer no information. The question was finally passed temporarily, some memoer remembering very suidenly toat Sheriff Agnew was in arrears to the county to a large amount, which, it collected, would and to the general fund. M. Agnew was sent for, and he completely turned the tables on the Committee were not. The communication of the County Treasurer in reference to the county about \$8,000, the county owed him \$13,000. He was annount of the general fund was a loo informally discussed. No action was taken, but in all probability no additional loans will be ordered for the present, the Committee were post.

ber for swindling a Granger named Leach out of \$123. In the room was found a fare lay-out and the wherewithal for other beathenish traps

for conutrymbu.

A jeweier named C. C. Knoll took a ride in a Randoith street car last evening, but had not gone far when he missed his watch, and simultaneously noticed a man leaving the car by the front platform. He gave chase cast on Kandoith to Union, and thence north to the alley way, where he captured he man. After securing his arrest he retraced his steps to the alley, where he found his \$50 watch on a tile of ash a. The thief gave the name of Peter Wise, but proved to be a former pickpocket named Thomas Boyles. for countrymeu.

A bout 2:30 o'clock vesterday morning burglars A bout 2:50 o'clock vesterdsy morning burelars kicked in a large plate-glass vindow in the furnishing-house of Alo-120 Eaton at No. 170 State siree, and after packing up about \$150 worth of gents' furnishing goods, they made their ecape, leaving the paroliman entirely oblivious of the robbety. There is some excuse for the burglass ecaping without notice, inasmuch as at that hour in the morning there are stragglers awaiting a car all along the street, and the officers find it a most impossible in the darkness to distinguish between thieves and patrons of the street-cars.

Mr. J. M. Pattee, who formerly ran a bogus lottery solvems in Omaha and fleeced hundreds of people out of their money, is now conducting a similar solvens in Laramie Chty, Wyo. Several prominent railway men in this city have received notices from the man appointing them agents, which houre they however declined, though the inducements are very great. Each agent gets a free tacket, which is guaranteed to win a prize. It is hardly necessary to say that the whole It is hardly necessary to say that the whole scheme is a windle, and that people who buy tickets in this lottery might just as well throw their money in the street.

HYDE PARK. POSSIBLE TROUBLE WITH ITS WATER-WORKS.

A rumor has been floating around lately that the Town of Hyde Park bad not made a very great bargain in accepting from John Fitch the gift of a lot or piece of land on which to erect its water-works, and a reporter was detailed vesterday to act as a torney for the town examining its title. The result was favorable. It appears that 1st of January, 1870, John Fitch gave to Mr. E. B. McCagg, Trustee, a trust the same year another trust deed was given to the same Trustes to secure \$10,000, the land covered by these trust deeds being the E. 1/2 of the S. E. 14 of Sec. 24, 38, 14, in Hyde Park. just south of the park, and running from Sixty south of the park, and running from Sktyseventh to Seventy-first streets, east of Stoay
Island svenue, On the 15th of August,
1873, Fitch deeded to the Town of
Hyde Park, with covenants of warranty,
a piece of land 133 by 189,95 feet in the north
half of this same so acres, for the purpose of
having it used as a site for the Water Works,
the granter reserving the right to use a water. having it used as a sire for the water works, the grantor reserving the rigat to use a water-main in his house and grounds, which are immediately north of the Water-Works. A release of the south 2) acres of this 80-acre tract was made by Mr. AcCagg two years ago, the south 2) acres of the south 2 manual simulated that

was made by Mr. McCagg two years ago, but it was expressly stipulated that the remaining 60 acres should still be subject to the lien of the two trust-deeds. About three oths ago the whole 80 acres, except the trace

months ago the whole 80 acres, except the tract given to the Town of Hyde Park and a piece of similar size bought by the Town of Lake, immediately adjoining, for a similar purpose, was subdivided under the name of the South Shore Suddivision.

The trust deed for \$15,000 was recorded in Book 88, page 188, of records, and the other trust deed for \$10,000 in Book 147, nage 598. The warranty deed from Fitch to the Town of Hyde Park is recorded in Book 418, page 495, and the deed to the Town of Lake in Book 315, page 251. This lot purchased by the Town of Lake was bought so that in case there should be a disagreement between it and the Town of Hyde Park. Lake could build separate works and yet use the same crib.

Town of Hvde Park. Lake could build separate works and yet use the same crib.

Least there might have been a release of the trust deeds made and not recorded, a call was made on Mr. McCgag and that gentleman stated that he had only made one release, and that for part of the premises.

Mr. Paddock was next seen, who confirmed this statement, and also said that he was aware that his client, who loaned the money to Mr. Fitch, had a lieu on the Water-Works. But he did not appear to suffer any sorrow on that account. Lastly, the attorney for the Town of Hyde Park, Mr. Willett, was visited. He was totally ignorant of any such incumbrance on the town's property, thankful for the information, and declared his intention to make an investigation. Mr. John Fitch owns a fine residence, and declared his intention to make an investiga-tion. Mr. John Fitch owns a fine residence, with 8 acres of land, north of the Water-Works and opposite the park. Between his place and the park, Sixty-seventh street was laid out, but about the time the land was given to the town, the town authorities voted to vacate Sixty-sev-enth street, from Stony Island avenue east to Lake Michigan. Result, Mr. Fitch's residence, instead of fronting an unpaved, sandy street, looks out on the park.

listead of fronting an unpavel, sandy street, looks out on the park.

It will thus be seen that the trust-deeds cover the land given to Hyde Park, and sold to Lake, and though they have some time to run yet, a default in payment of the interest might make them due at the election of the Trustee or the holder of the notes, and, on a forselosure, the rights of the two towns access. a foreclosure, the rights of the two towns above usmed being jun.or would be extinguished. The town authorities of Hyde Park seem to have gone on the pun.iple asin to that expresse in the maxim, "Never look a gift horse in the mouth," but, as the Town of Lake paid \$3.00

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD. Yesterday afternoon the exercises of the graduating class of the Normal School, at Engle wood, took place before the County Board of Edneation. County Commissioners, and a large number of citizens. After prayer by the Rev John Donnelly, and music, Frank W. Wentworth delivered the salutatory. The remainder of the

delivered the salutatory. The remainder of the programme was as follows:

Essay, "Silence," Alice L. Eames; reading, Alice C. Eskert; serenade, Mr. Louis Ketlow; thesis, Frank S. Amick; class essay, M. Lizzie Jamerson; prize cany, Neille Smith; solo, Kate Richards; reading, Sarah Lewis; prize oration, D. Hobart Richardson; dust, Misses Kent and Smith; class history, Miggle Y. Clement; valeistory, Ma Elisworth; class song, words by Anggie Y. Clement, music by Nellie Smith; presentation of prizes, W. S. Proudfoot and M. R. and O. M. Powers.

The presentation of diplomas was then made by the Principal, after which County Superntendent George D. Plant presented the certificates, and spoke very complimentary to the school. President J. J. Keaney, of the County Board of Education, made a few encouraging remarks, closing the exercises, which commenced promptly at 2 o'clock and were concluded at 5. The exercises were quite interesting; and the class is believed to be the best which has graduated at the Normal School.

A SCHOOL-TEACHER'S APPEAL. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: Chicago, Dec. 17.—Will you allow me to propose, through your columns, that the public school buildings of Chicago be held open for the use of our minors during Saturdays and Sundays! It is a cruel outrage that parents should have the quiet of their homes invaded by noisy children two days every week, while the teachers are sitting with folded hands at home. Here we are, the paid servants of the people, receiving five, six, seven, and, some of our most highly favored ones, even the enormoos sum of \$900 yearly! Show us how to merit such bounty,—we can never prove our

gracitude. How wise and benevolent was the dear Board of Education, when it opened the school-house doors at So'clock a. m. to continue unlocked until doors at 80 clock a. m. to continue nullocked until it collected, would and to the general fund. M. Agreew was sent for, and he completely turned the tables on the Committee by saving that while he owed the county about \$3,000, the county owed him \$13,000. He was annious to settle, but the Committee were not. The communication of the County Treasurer in reference to the condition of the Reneral fund was also informally discussed. No action was taken, but in all probability no additional loans will be ordered for the present, the Committee appearing to favor deferring the matter until an actual necessity exists, which will save the county some interest.

CRIMINAL.

Charles Geppert says there is a house of ill-fame in the North Division, and yesterday afternoom with the aid of a State warrant and a couple of policemen, he pulled the piace. Wilhelm Schmidt, Wilhelmina, nis wife, and Caroline Schmidt, Wilhelmina, nis wife, and Caroline, and manufactured for Adophus, and Miss. Le Grand is supernutending numerous mysterius preparations, when the distribution of a Charlle, how nice that the foliate, and miss control of the Committee by a sample was also diversed to the condition of the Committee were not the c

"Board?"
After three hours of earnest, housest toll with body and mind, muscle and ne ve, when she comes back to that arry, dusty dungeon at 12 to while away two more reflous hours!—don't she thank the dear "Board"? When she, the second time, ascends to her room with wa eving step, treed back, quivering nerve, and aching head—don't she?

head—don't sher

And after trying in vain to concentrate her
scattered thoughts upon the rectiations; to brush
the conwebs from even duller brains than her
own; to srouse in the idle, listless, ina tentive
upil an en busissm she feels not herself,—after all this and so much more of which every ter all this and so much more of which every teacher knows and none other can guess,—when she at last hangs up her kers and, with enough uncorrected work to last until she falls asleep over it, drags herself up the busy street toward home, does she forget those benefactors, the "majority" of the "Board"? "No," I can answer, for experience was my teacher. I have completed my first course of accompliabments in this department. I have learned what it is to begin my moning's lessons with a weary body and a confused brain; to eat a scanly limbh in a hurry, entirely inconsistent with the laws of our digestion. I know, too, the delights of those two long hours in the ball, and the two longer homes after them, re-decred worse than useless to the pupils, penhats, as well as the teacher; and last (as also leat in importance to you), I know personally a had, tight, reasing cough from what might be an iron-bound chest! with its usual accompaniments,—sore throas, restless nights atc.—and I do tank that "majority" of from what might be an iron-bound chest! with its usual accompaniments,—sore throat, restless nights, etc.,—and I do tasak that "majority" of the Board who were so thoughtful (of whom?) Think of our additional burden, mothers! You can a pieciate how great is this slight change. Now, a lye hurrying, worrying fathers, can you not listen to us a few moments and then space us one thought from your business? For the sake of those calidien, so dearly loved, you surely may give us one little instant of time—of thought. Is not she to whose influence you would trust your boy, for his education, mentally, morally, physically, five days out of you would trust your boy, for his education, mentally, moratily, physically, five days out of every seven—week after week, munth after month, year after year—is she not worth the salary of your sesistant bookkeeper, or a clerk to "taik up" closus to customers? Many of these clerks, of these bookkeepers, have little or no capital (even in brains); their education required but a few years, some but a few months, their business calls for no mental culture or impovement; but our studies are never completed, our education lever finished, though we have been striving, toling, reaching, for years. pleted, our education sever mission, though we have been striving, tolling, reaching, for years. We would not complain of this; it is indeed our greatest comfort and electragement; but, my dear patrons—and you are all humanity—se cannot blind ourselves to the possibilities of

cannot blind ourselves to the possibilities of the future.

Take a solitary instance: A young girl, by poor and hard-working parents, is kept to her studies (at the cost of 'all luxuries and many necessities) this able to pass the necessary exam-ination for a teacher. She rejoiles, with her purents, that she can orgin to walk alone. Slowly, but surely, by close attention to her duty, and constant study, she increases her prastical value to the city, and roaches the pin-nacie of salaries in Chicago, for the mass.—for practical value to the city, and roaches the pin-necie of salaries in Chicago, for the mass,—for we cannot all become Principals, or even find "rhigh School appointments!" She now re-ceives yearly \$750. That sounds generous and did sue receive it for lagor whose length, breadth, and depth could be measured, we might well join in the chocus, "A good salary for a woman"; but she cannot practice that rigid exports so pressurer to make both ands for a woman"; but she cannot practice that rigid economy so necessary to make both ends meet, and to lay by a lattic, also, for the rany day that never fails to come. Don't thros this aside, fathers, read on, and answer what your conscience dictates. She must live in a respectable neighborhood, she must diese nearly,—to a certain extent stylishly, that her society shall be of the bitter class, for your daughters will notice and, unconsciously, imitate her manners. They must be unexceptionable. She must not be the information grow rusty; in other words, she must not become "Old Fogyish"; it is not the science or philosophy of the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries only with which you would have your child familiar, but with the word's knowledge of to-day. Consequently she must study couchild familiar, but with the wor.d's knowledge of to-day. Coasequently she must study coastantly, and with our best tutors, who do not sow their accumulated wisdom to the four winds of heaven, into these choice fields of knowledge there are admitted but few dead-heads. She must take the dailes, nor must she allow herself to become a stranger to our valuable monthlies, which must visit her regularly; nor will an acquaintance with a few excuse an ignorance of the general character of many others. She must prepare herself for familiar coaversations with the pupils on the latest writings—prose or poetry—of our mauv noted authors. Complete editions of all standard works should find there way to her library, and with them must come dictionaries, eucyclopedias, and all the nawest reliable reference. ence-books. She should have a personal knowl

eucyclopedias, and al the howest reliable reference-books. She should have a personal knowledge of our great cities, of our Niagara, our Yossmile, our Mammoth Cave, and of the practical working of our noted mining districts. She must altend the popular lectures, and there receive the benefit of the best words of our best men. She should cultivate heres, hetic tastes by frequent attendance at the "art-rooms," and by listening to our gifted musicians.

Have I misrepresented or overestimated that which a teacher should do? You would not have your children glean from school-life only a rough bundle of uninteresting ungately facts. That is not an education. That is not the need of Americans. In our public schools we should enlarge and expand the powers of every embryo citizen. Not the ugly stalk slone, must we thrust at the child; but show him the fine network of the useful root, the beautiful bud and flower, and at last the blessed fruit. Teachers feel this; they talk it among themselves; but their desires and efforts are bound, cramped, because their worth to this Republic is, as yet, unrecognized.

At the amail sum of \$8.50 per week, the cost

because their worth to this Republic is, as yet, unrecognized.

At the small sum of \$8.50 per week, the cost of the average teacher's rent, board, and washing amounts to \$442 per year; at an equally low estimate, her clothing, \$150: allowing \$10 for the monthly periodicals, \$12 for a daily, and \$10 for lectures, she has \$131 left for car-fares, charities, books, studies, art-exhibitions, trips to the falls and mines, and the thousand and one little expenses that always come.

How much can we accumulate for that day when sickness says, "You have overworked and must pay the penalty"? When, then, will pay our long doctor's bill? When old age creeps in, and younger, quicker, bet.er workers take our our long doctor's bill? When old age creeps in, and younger, quicker, bet.er workers take our places, wno will take care of the childish old mother or father that spent his little store to educate his girl, and still continued to help her along, until one day the tables were turned, and the helpers found themselves the helped? And, when the Reaper comes to gather us bome, who will even then remember, "she died for us, in destitution!" Is the hire worthy the laborer? While we will strive to more faithfully perform our duties each rear, will you not—our patrons duties each year, will you not—our parrons—encourage us with the hope that at some not far-distant day the "assistants" shall be able to provide for that "long, long weary day" that cometh before the final rest. One or Us.

SHINPLASTERS

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Madison, Wis., Dec. 17.—The United States Court here, Judge Hopkins presiding, has been occupied in bearing a case of much interest in the lumbering regions of the northern part of the State, of the United States against the Hon. J. G. Thorp. President, and others of the Eau Claire Lumber Company, for issuing checks intended to circulate as money in sums of less than \$1. Most of the lumbering companies in the northwestern part of the State have is-sued scrip payable on presentation at their stores. This, it is claimed, is an offens: under stoces. This, it is claimed, is an offense under the statutes of the United States prohibiting the issuing of anything in the nature of currency by individuals. The defense claimed that the scrip was not intended to cuculate as money, as it was payable in goods, and was in the nature of ordinary commercial paper, and that no violation or evasion of United States law was intended. The case was prosecuted by H. M. Lewis, Assistant District-Attorney, and defended by Losey & Prentiss, of LaCrosse, and J. M. Bingham, of Chippews Falls. The jarv brought in a verdict of guity against J. G. Thorp and Alexander Kemp, and not equity against George and Thomas Gill eit and N. C. Coapin, Other firms at Eau Claire, Chippews Falls, and Necedah, which have been indicted, will doubtless plead guity. The penalty is not to exceed \$500 fine or six months imprisonment, or both.

A BRAWNY COMBINATION.

Special D-spatch to the Change Tribuna.

Springereld, Mass., Dec. 17.—A singular conflict for staid old Massachusetts has sprung up in Berksbire County between the Vulcans and the Grangers. All the black

ty recently formed a secret leaves and advanced their charges 33 per cent, making them higher than the war-rates, with heavy penalties for any deviation therefrom. This action has roused a storm of indignation from the farmers throughout the country. The Grancers have passed resolutions denouncing the advance as cutrageous and metalled for, and have asked the public to join them in refusal of pationage to every blacksmith in the combination. The G ange is stronger in Bersshrys than in any other country in the State, and the Vulcans may have to surreader.

INDIANAPOLIS.

The Locometive Piremen-Briar Illi Coal Company-in Memoriam.
INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 17.—The Brotherhood of Locometive Firemen resumed their session this morning, at which the reports of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution were received and adopted. A nomination for grand officers was made, the election to be held to-morrow, was made, the election to be held to-morrow, and St. Louis, on the second Tuesday in September, 1876, was decided upon as the place and time for holding the next annual Convention of the Order. The secret work of the Order was taken up this afternoot, none being admitted to the Convention save the delegates.

The Order will have their photographs taken as a body before they adjourn, which will be to-morrow evening.

Articles of incorporation of the Briar Hill Coal Com; any have been filed with the Secretary of State, the capital stock being one hundred thousand dollars. The object of the organization is mining, selling, and shipping coal.

dred thousand dollars. The object of the organization is mining, selling, and shipping coal, and mineral opers one to be carried on in the Counties of Vermilion, Ciay, Sudivan, Parse, and Fountain. The Directors are J. C. Domadson, W. P. Izama, and William M. Morris.

At a meeting of the Indianapolis Bar this morning, resolutions of respect to the memory of the late William W. Luthers were passed, and eulogis in trioutes were pronounced by several of the prominent afterness of the civy. Pallbearers and other arrangements for his funeral were selected and made.

TRICHINA. INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 17 .- Dr. Pettyjohn, having a medical practice near Westfield, on the bor-ders of Hamilton County, some 10 miles north of Indianapolis, day before yesterday brought of Indianapolis, day before yesterday brought Dr. Fletcher for microscopical examination a piece of pork tenderion and some portions of human mustle which he believed to be infessed with trichings. It was tearned from him that a family named Beals ate freely of polk tenderion. Som after, the family became affected, some seriously, and one little girl fatal.w. with symptoms which heafterwards traced directly to the i resence of trichings. After the death of the little girl he procured a portion of the gastric tenderion, and specimens were then submitted to a close microscopical examination by both Drs. Fletcher and Chambers. In a piece of the muscle the size of a pin-head Dr. Fletcher found twenty of the little varments, of mature growth, and still showing signs of active life. As yet only the little girl has died, but others of the family are dangerously ill.

he family are dangerously ill. The Domestic.

If your husband goes down town as cross as a bear because he has had to put on an ill-fitting shirt, you can "wreathe his brow with amiles" for 35 cents, the price of a "Domestic" shirt pattern. Bring neck and bust measure to the "Domestic" office, 180 State street, and prove the truth of what we say. Do You Extravagant Wretches Know

that Gook & McLain, 80 Desrborn street, can take you half-worn, faded, and ragged garments, and mai them as good as new at small expense? Send then

Parties desiring to visit Florida and the South should send for copy Kennesos Route Gazette, giving routes, mays, schedules, and other useful information. Copy sent free upon application to B. W. Wrenn, General Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga. Scenes from Wagner's Operas.

The "Wagner Albums" contain twelve Wagner opera scenes, perfect gems in Berlin photos. Come is fine cloth-gilt cases. See them, at Root & Sons Music Company, 156 State street.

Save Health, and Even Life.

People who drink water direct from the ground should, by all means, filter it. The Kedzie filter, sold by Dalton, 192 and 194 State screet, is the best.

Excellent Crayon Portraits are being made by Gentile, which are unsurpassed by any that have ever been made by any other artist in Chicago. A visit to the studios will convince you, a

Pianos and Organs.

Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Grand, Square, and Upright, and Smith's American Organs, can be found only at W. Kimball's, corner State and Adams streets, Onicago.

Steinway's Matchless Pianos. depot in Chicago, is at Lyon & Healy's, State and Monroe streets. Square and upright planes for sent.

An Elegant Gift. One of those famous Weber pianos or Estey organs. Can only be found at Story & Camp's, 211 State street.

Children's Photographs

Lundborg's California Water

at Brand's, \$3 per dozen.

MARRIAGES. McAULEY-G'ILBERT-At the residence of 8 Gilbert, Esq., on the 18th inst., by the Rev. N. H. tell, Mr. Walter M. McAuley, of Turner Junction, Mirs Isabella C. Gilbert, of Chicago. Miss Isabella C. Gilbert, of Chicago. YOE—BEALL—At Georgetown, D. C., Dec. 18, by the Rev. Walter W. Williams, Charles C. Yoe, of Chica-go, and Miss Ellen Beall, of Georgetown.

DEATHS. BOBB—Dec. 17, at 277 West Montoe at., Martha A. Bobb, beloved wife of Joseph Bobb, aged 33 years. Notice of funeral hereafter. 12 Columbia (S. C.), and Belfast (Ireland), papers

ase copy. SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Government of Spain has conferred upon Dr. de Jough the Commandership with he Star. of the Order of Isabelia Is Osiolica, an the Commandership of the Order of Charles III, in rec-ognition of his scientific researches into the nature an properties of Ood Liver Oil. Br. de Jough's Light-Brow. Cod Liver Oil is sold in cassuled Imperial Half-Pints \$1. by all Druggists. Sole Consigness, Ansar, Harfor 4 Co., Loadou. Sole Agents for the United States, John F. Henry, Curran & Co., New York.

Rest, Health, and Comfort to

FINANCIAL. SPECULATION IN WALL-ST.

\$500,000 has been made in a single investment of \$100. This of course is an extraordinary occurrence; but ordinarily \$5 can realize—say \$25,000. Even sums as low as \$1 can be safely invested, when favorable results can show a profit of \$5,000.

Circulars, giving full information, sent free by addressing TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 11 Wall-st., N. Y.

LIQUORS. Fine Old N. E. Rum.

AUCTION SALES.

By H. CHADWICK & CO., Auctioneers, 170 East Madison-st, M. T. CHAMBER SETS,

At 1 p. m. will continue the closing sale of a fine col-

OIL PAINTINGS

AUCTION SALES. By & DINGEE & CO.

THIS DAY, ATIOA.N N.BECKER

209 Randolph-st, near Franklin-Consisting of over \$10,000 with a Elegant French China and Glassware, Lava Goods, Parian Marble, and Re-

Figures, Schemian Vases, Smoking Sets, Della, Trn Fancy Goods, &c.
This sale is perem tory and will be continued and be entire stock in soid. THIS DAY, AT 10 AM

At our Store, 274 and 276 East Midison at, a largest personptory east of New Chamber, Parlor, Library, Dining-Room, FURNITURE

B. DINGEE & CO., And WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. BUTTERS & CO.'S SATURDAY SAID

Furnitare, Household Goods, Orpes, of BATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 14 H # 0 000 at their Salesrooms, 100 Madison-et. CHRISTMAS SALE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHER DIAMOND JEWELRY

ASSORTED GLASSWARE WHITE GRANTE WARE
YELLOW AND ROCKINGHAM WARE FINE TABLE CUTLERY.

ALL WOOL INGRAIN AND COTTON AND TO CARPETS.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. E. AT 99 O'CLOSE
AT GUR SALESROOMS, ICE EAST MADEGET.
WA. A. BUTTERS A CO., Assistant BUTTERS & CO.'S REQUEAR TRADE OF

DRY GOODS CLOTHING, WOOLENS, ENIT & SHIRTS, DRAWERS, HOSIERY, N. GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, and MIT FUR GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOEL AC. THURSDAY MURNING, Dec. 23, at 220 con-BY G. P. GORE & CO.

ON SATURDAY, DEC. 48, AT ?} OCLOCK, 14 Crates W. G. Crockery, 10 Casks Yellow and Rocki ham Ware, and Glassware.

At 10% o'clock, \$10,000 STOCK OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITUR Of every description. Parior and Chamber every grada, Walnut Wardrobes, Bol-Cu Chairs, Fancy Camo-Chairs, Hair-Goth as Ecokers, Walnut Chairs, Hall Trees, Mariba Top Taoles, Wire and Siar Springs, Mattress and Office Deaks, Show-Cases, Physics, Mat Carpets; Velvet, Bru-sels, and Wool Carpets GEO. P. GORE & CO., Audi

SPECIAL SPECIAL

Tuesday, Dec. 21. Large lines of the following goods will be ched and freely duplicated:

Pen and Pocket Cutiery, the very best his war of ferel at Auction to this city; Musical Introna-Accordeous, etc., of the very best male; Hard ab-els and Estiroad Bags of extra quality, Island ab-Whalebone Whips, Storeoscopes, of the secture, and 50,000 Stereoscopic Views; Inc Vale Backgammon, Chass, Fine Photographs Albert Virting Deaks, Paper Walga, Paper Ra, Island Letter Cipus, Pen Backs, Pencils, Wath &ds. P. Irona, Bohemian, Parian, Glass, and Cam Van

Busis, etc.

The finest display of Fancy Goods over mab is Cago, and the attention of the Holiday Irade is a convention invited. GEO, P. GORE & CO., 60 and 70 Walter Tuesday, Dec. 21.

DRY GOODS Dry Goods.
Attractive lines of Men's, Women's and Calestotton and Woolen Hosiery.
Gloves, Mits, and Ganta, great variety and interchance of the season.
Hats and Oups of very superior quality, in Mail Boys', and Youths' wear—acmetining entirely and allow, an entirely new line Gents, Devri, and Russiannian entirely as with Ganta, Devri, and Russiannian entirely as and Braces, extra quality.
Felt Skirts, Sacques, etc., and Man's Harr Tooloverchirts.

Overchirts.
Dress Trimming, Ladies' Fancy Scarls, Son The
Bands, etc.
Ladies' Underwear, Genis' Underweat, John &
Also, regular auction sale of CARPETS

Cottage and Ingrains. The last chapes of its in carpets.
GEO, P. GORE & CO., 63 and 10 Walnut at WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22 Large and Attractive Anction Sale of BOOTS & SHOE We are closing out all consignments, and in samples and duplicates will be offered.

Our Warranted SUCKER B Men's, Boys', and You's,

M. F. PRATT & CO.'S Celebra Women's Fine Shoet The retail tends of the city will do will be this sale, as a fine line of goods adapted to brade will be offered, and particular attention in cited to the same.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 45 and 70 Website. By ELISON, POMEROY &

BIBLES, CHROMOS SATURDAY, DEC. 18, AT 10 A. M. AY SPLENDID FAMILY B

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & 3,000 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AND IN

WILL BE CLOSED OUT AT ADDRESS
BEST MOTHING, Doc. 21, at 2-30 of
Arctics, Bufale and Sheep Line & JAS. P. MONAMARA & AT OUR AUCTION SALE, TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 2

342 Cases and Lots Bankrapt Stack and Shoes, account Asigns JAS. P. MONAMARI & CO., Ass. CONFECTIONER

VOLUME

Headqu

No Adv

NEW

renta, per h.

Manuta, per h.

Ranuta, per h.

Amonda, per h.

Pine Table Raisina, per h.

Valencia Balsina, per h.

Layer Raisina, per box.

Prones, Turkish, new, per h.

Tiga, new, per h.

Curranta, new, w p.

Pesserred (finger, per jar.

Tine Mixed Candies, per h.

Pasches, 6-b cana, extra fine,

ther Chow, Cree a Lineary, per B.

semacelli, per B.

semacelli, per B.

semacelli, per B.

self, Tackerel, 15-B kits

spar, Clarifad, New Orieans,

spar, "A." per B.

spar, "A." per B.

spar, Cut Loaf, per B.

spar, Cut Loaf, per B.

spray, Cut Loaf, per B.

spray, Cut Loaf, per B. THA

J. HICI 167 South Between Madison SEWING MA



TROVER NEW IMPROVED

SEWING ARE THE VERY Liberal terms to Agents and Price List and Terms on app

HADLEY BROS.

Vashington - st. TO RI FOR E

TO WHOLE Fine Store and B
40x150 feet; Basen
heated with Steam
Pixtures, etc., situ
av., between Wash
son-sts., the best lo
sale purposes in the
rent to responsible
to W. D. KER
88 East

FOR F Five-story and be from Feb. 1, 1876.

TO R Store 236 South Clark-et, to brally located on Clark-et, fo Also Stores Nos. 311, 313, and South Clark-et, near Harrise MALCOM MeNEILL, 234 So

50 K

MONEY CAN BE MA ROS. & CO.,

To De

FOR I The Store and Basement our of No. 202 State-et., cer

MALAGA

GRA

distant in a stand

63 & 65